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## Vorontsov to visit Tehran

MOSCOW (AP) — First Deputy Foreign Minister Yuli M. Vorontsov will travel to Iran within the next few days for discussion of Soviet-Iranian relations and the Gulf war, a government spokesman said Tuesday. Foreign Ministry spokesman Boris Pyadyshchev also warned of "unpredictable consequences" should the United States follow through with reported plans to attack Iran if Tehran deploy missiles capable of striking the Strait of Hormuz. Pyadyshchev said there were any joint efforts under way with the United States to protect foreign ships in the Gulf. Pyadyshchev announced Mr. Vorontsov's planned visit to Iran without detail, and was later asked whether the trip was connected with unconfirmed reports that the Soviet Union and the United States planned cooperative efforts to protect their shipping in the Gulf. "No contacts between the Soviet Union and the United States on the question of military presence in the Gulf exist and we are not planning any such contacts," Pyadyshchev said. He noted, however, that as two of the five permanent members of the United Nations Security Council, the superpowers were participating in international efforts to end the war.

# Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Arab Press Foundation  
جوردان تايمز يومية سياسية مستقلة عن المؤسسة الصحفية الأردنية «الراي»

## Egypt lodges protest with Israel

CAIRO (Agencies) — Egypt told Israel on Tuesday it deplores the oppressive measures practised by Israeli authorities and settlers against Palestinians in the occupied Arab territories, a Foreign Ministry spokesman said. Assistant Foreign Minister Hassan Abadi summoned the Israeli ambassador, Moshe Sasson, and told him Egypt deeply regretted attacks by Israeli settlers on a Palestinian refugee camp in the occupied West Bank, the spokesman added. Israeli settlers raided the Palestinian Dheisheh refugee camp on Saturday and on Sunday, firing shots, smashing windows and puncturing water tanks. Israeli authorities closed the Palestinian Al Azhar college and a U.N.-run vocational school in Gaza on Tuesday. A spokesman said Mr. Abadi told Mr. Sasson: "These Israeli actions neither help nor serve the attempts to create the atmosphere necessary to seek a peaceful solution to the region's problems." Egypt was reacting to recent storming of a Palestinian town and camp by Jewish settlers in the occupied West Bank. "The Egyptian government and people are concerned about the repressive measures that the Israeli authorities are taking against the Palestinian people in the occupied territory," the protest said.

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## King sends good wishes to Portugal

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein sent a cable of good wishes on Tuesday to Portugal's President Mario Soares on his country's national day. In the cable, the King wished the president continued health and happiness and further prosperity for the Portuguese people.

## Rifai congratulates Ozal on his escape from possible crash

AMMAN (Petra) — Prime Minister Zaid Rifai sent a cable on Tuesday to Turkish Prime Minister Turgut Ozal congratulating him on his escape from a possible aeroplane crash and wishing him continued health and happiness. Mr. Rifai referred to the strong ties between Turkey and Jordan and wished the Turkish people further prosperity.

Istanbul airport authorities said Mr. Ozal was unhurt when his Gulfstream private jet crashed landed at Istanbul's Ataturk airport. They said an electrical failure forced the jet taking the prime minister to Ankara to turn back 20 minutes after take-off Monday night. Mr. Ozal later left for Ankara on a scheduled Turkish Airlines flight, they said.

## Kuwait rejects threats

KUWAIT (AP) — The emir of Kuwait, Sheikh Jaber Al Ahmad Al Sabah, said Tuesday threats would not force a change in his country's "firm Arab and international policies," Kuwait "will be able to surmount whatever critical circumstances and transient crises it may face," Sheikh Jaber told the newly formed 25-member higher planning council headed by Crown Prince Sheikh Said Al Abdullah Al Sabah, who also is the country's prime minister. "Kuwait will remain adamant in pursuing the pattern it has decided. Threats by any party will not sway it to change its firm Arab and international policies," the emir said.

## 'Zayed to meet Musavi in Syria'

BAHRAIN (AP) — United Arab Emirates President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan Al Nahayan and Iranian Prime Minister Hussein Musavi will discuss efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war in Damascus, within a few days, the Middle East Mirror newsletter reported Tuesday. The London-based newsletter attributed its report to what it described as a highly reliable source in the Syrian capital. The newsletter said Sheikh Zayed will arrive in Syria next week, while Mr. Musavi is scheduled to pay an official visit to Syria in the second half of June. It said the agenda of the talks between the UAE and Iranian leaders would be topped by current attempts to resolve the Gulf war, now in its seventh year, and Iran's demand for war reparations.

## Togo to restore ties with Israel

LOME (AP) — Togo has decided to re-establish diplomatic relations with Israel, the nation's ruling party announced Tuesday. The announcement by the central committee of the Rally of the Togolese People, the only legal political party, did not elaborate on the decision.

## INSIDE

- Experts say Iranian threat to U.S. ships is exaggerated, page 2
- U.N. panel told of need to protect holy places under Israeli occupation, page 3
- Israeli coalition shakes but doesn't break, page 4
- Cairo says goodbye to sidewalk moneychangers, page 5
- Becker advances on grass in build-up to Wimbledon, page 6
- Western finance ministers reach accord, page 7
- Tamils flee Jaffna, page 8

# King assails superpowers' policy in Mideast and says only answer lies in joint Arab action

AMMAN (Petra) — His Majesty King Hussein said on Tuesday that Jordan rejects the policy of containment exercised by the superpowers in their dealings with the Gulf conflict, Israel's continued aggression on and its occupation of Arab land since 1967.

He said that Jordan would seek to transform this superpower policy into a stage of action designed to end the conflict in the Middle East, a strategy which Jordan has been following since the 1967 war.

King Hussein, who was addressing the graduation ceremony of the first class of the Royal War College, said that the superpower strategy of containing conflicts had not succeeded in preventing the outbreak of four wars in the Middle East and had not been successful in preventing the

spread of the Gulf conflict which now includes the international waterway in the Gulf.

King Hussein said Jordan had always sought the establishment of peace but "in pursuing this endeavour it has not forsaken building up of its intrinsic force which is needed to enhance the Arab Nation's security and stability."

Jordan, the King said, is still seeking to convene an international peace conference to establish a just peace in the Middle East and at the same time has

been continuing efforts to end Arab differences and unifying Arab ranks in the face of aggression.

Following are major excerpts of the King's speech:

"I am pleased to be with you on this occasion which crowns your endeavours at the Royal War College and I hope this moment will mark the start of your successful military career."

"This occasion coincides with the elapse of 20 years since Israel's 1967 aggression on the Arab countries. What we are most concerned with is this continued aggression and the complication of its consequences and dimensions."

"After the elapse of 20 years of occupation the Arabs whose lands were lost as a result of that war are seeking a just and peaceful settlement and an end to the

conflict through an exchange of land for peace in implementation of United Nations Security Council Resolution 242. But the Israelis continue to reject a just peace and stability believing that through the lapse of time we will forfeit our rights. Israel's military might has blinded her to the extent of denying the Palestinian people their legitimate rights and freedom and is prompting her to adopt the Nazi concept of ethnic and racial discrimination, and consequently denying people their rights. Israel is wrong to believe that nations forget their rights and has to understand that the Palestinian people do have rights and freedom in their homeland."

"Now about the international community; Shall we say that the international order, with its laws

(Continued on page 3)



His Majesty King Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, on Tuesday receives a gift from Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief General Sharif Zaid bin Shaker on the occasion of the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt and Army Day at a reception hosted by Gen. Sharif Zaid. The King also received congratulatory cables on the occasion of the anniversary from senior government officials, notables and high-ranking Armed Forces officials (See page 3).

## Venice summit calls for urgent efforts to end Iran-Iraq war

VENICE (Agencies) — The world's leading industrial democracies on Tuesday called for urgent efforts to end the Iran-Iraq war and pledged to work together to keep the Gulf oil sealines open.

The leaders of the seven nations also expressed their support for a superpower deal on arms control and pledged for the first time to make no concessions to terrorists.

The Americans said the undertaking on the Gulf could lead to an eventual arms embargo against Iran.

A three-pronged foreign policy statement was issued at noon on the first full day of the 13th annual economic summit.

The statement, read by Italy's caretaker Premier Amintore Fanfani, emerged from a morning meeting of the leaders held in the 1,000-year-old Benedictine Monastery on the tiny island of San Giorgio.

Meeting amid growing tension over the Gulf, the leaders of the United States, France, Britain, Italy, West Germany, Canada and Japan, called for new and urgent efforts and "effective measures" by the U.N. to end the seven-year-old Iran-Iraq war.

"We reaffirm that the principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf is of paramount importance

for us and for others and must be upheld," the leaders said.

"The free flow of oil and other traffic through the Strait of Hormuz must continue unimpeded," they added.

Diplomats said the summit statement went a considerable way in backing President Ronald Reagan in his determination to keep oil shipments flowing through the Gulf, although it stopped well short of any offer of military assistance.

A U.S. official claimed victory for the Americans, saying the document was "a statement of solidarity and important in winning an arms embargo against Iran."

Canadian Foreign Minister Joe Clark backed this view, saying: "There was an agreement in principle to follow the route that would have the consequence of trying to put in place an arms embargo."

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher told reporters that the seven were determined to give every support to a United Nations Security Council resolution which was both just and effective.

"We had quite a long discussion on the word 'effective' and we came to the conclusion it really included the word 'enforce-

able', Mrs. Thatcher said.

Following is the text of the Venice statement on the Gulf war:

"We agree that new concerted efforts on the international level are required urgently to bring the Iran-Iraq war to an end."

"We favour the earliest possible end to the war and keeping the territorial integrity and independence of Iran and Iraq intact. Both countries have suffered grievously from this long and tragic war."

"Neighbouring countries are threatened with a possible spread of the conflict. We call once more upon both parties to negotiate an immediate end of the war."

"We strongly support the mediation efforts of the United Nations secretary general, and urge the adoption of just and effective measures by the U.N. Security Council."

"With these objectives in mind, we reaffirm that the principle of freedom of navigation in the Gulf is of paramount importance for us and for others, and must be upheld."

"The free flow of oil and other traffic in the Strait of Hormuz must continue unimpeded. We pledge to continue to consult on ways to pursue these important goals effectively."

## Israel in touch with Syria over missing soldiers

TEL AVIV (R) — Israel has asked Syria for help in establishing the fate of three Israeli soldiers who disappeared in Lebanon five years ago this week, a senior general said Tuesday.

"We conveyed to Syria through various neutral channels our desire that an international group be set up to investigate the facts but until now we have been unable to achieve any significant results," Major-General Mattan Vilnay told a news conference called on behalf of the soldiers' families.

"We are certain that the Syrians can do more than what they have done up till now," said Gen. Vilnay, head of the army's manpower division.

The three soldiers, Corporal Yehuda Katz and sergeants Zaharia Baumel and Zvi Feldman, were reported missing in the battle of Sultan Yacoub during Israel's June 1982 invasion of Lebanon.

## Kuwait confirms seeking Chinese flag for its ships

PEKING (Agencies) — Kuwait has asked China to let Kuwait oil tankers sail under the Chinese flag to protect them from attack in the Gulf war, the Kuwaiti embassy said Tuesday.

Embassy spokesman Shukre Al Shuraim told Reuters his government was awaiting a response to the request, which follows U.S. and Soviet agreement to help protect Kuwaiti shipping.

He said he believed the Chinese government was considering the request, which had been put through diplomatic channels at the United Nations.

Shuraim said Kuwaiti Under-Secretary Suleiman Majid Al Shaheen had asked China to join the two superpowers in helping protect Kuwaiti shipping.

The United States has said it would allow 11 Kuwaiti tankers to sail under the American flag and have U.S. navy protection. The Soviet Union has also agreed to protect Kuwaiti ships.

There was no immediate comment from the Chinese Foreign Ministry, which has an official policy of neutrality in the Gulf war and urges a peaceful solution to the seven-year conflict between Iran and Iraq.

Shuraim said the Kuwaiti request to China, if accepted, would not breach China's policy on the war.

He said he had no information on the question of whether China had delivered Silkorm missiles to Iran, as maintained by U.S. officials.

(Continued on page 3)

## Blasts rock U.S. and British embassies in Rome

ROME (Agencies) — A car bomb shattered windows and set fire to parked cars near the U.S. embassy on Tuesday and bombs exploded on grounds of the U.S. and British embassies, authorities said. No injuries were reported.

Two hours earlier, frogmen in Venice retrieved what police said was a mine from the lagoon surrounding the city where the leaders of seven Western nations were meeting. However, the U.S. secret service said the object found in the lagoon was a harmless metal box.

The early-morning blasts, all within the space of 45 minutes, caused considerable damage to cars and buildings near the U.S. embassy but police said the only casualty was a woman bus passenger admitted to hospital with shock.

An anonymous caller in London claimed that a group called the Anti-Imperialist International Brigade took "full responsibility" for the bombings in Rome.

A man speaking English with a slight accent slowly dictated a statement saying the bombings were a "direct answer to the state terrorism of international imperialism led by the USA..."

The call to AP bureau in London sounded as if it was coming from abroad, but when an AP reporter asked the caller where he was, he said only "somewhere," and hung up.

A senior police spokesman said the attacks appeared to have been well planned and were almost certainly timed to coincide with the three-day Western summit which opened in Venice Monday night.

Security at the meeting tightened visibly after the attacks. Police sources said additional precautions had also been taken at the Rome embassies of the countries taking part.

The summit groups the leaders of the United States, Britain, Canada, France, Italy, Japan and West Germany.

The car bomb exploded about 7.40 a.m. some 10 metres from a side wall around the U.S. compound, wrecking at least five other parked cars, smashing windows and scattering debris for up to 300 metres.

Police said the bomb consisted of about two kilometres of explosives left in a hired Ford car with Genoa numberplates and was timed to go off in advance.

Four crude grenades, two of which exploded, also hit the front wall of the 19th century building which houses the heavily-guarded U.S. mission, shattering windows, U.S. officials said.

A fifth aimed at the British embassy about one kilometre away landed in an ornamental pool inside the compound but caused no damage, an embassy spokesman said.

## Gemayel pledges 'maximum penalty' for Karami assassins

BEIRUT (Agencies) — President Amin Gemayel told senior U.S. and Soviet diplomats in separate meetings on Tuesday that he would push for the "maximum penalty" for the assassins of Prime Minister Rashid Karami, a palace source said.

Mr. Gemayel met with U.S. Charge d'Affaires Terence McNamara and Soviet Charge d'Affaires Yuri Sousslikov at his hilltop palace in the east Beirut suburb of Baabda to brief them on developments after Mr. Karami's June 1 assassination in a bomb explosion aboard a Lebanese army helicopter.

Mr. Gemayel, a Maronite Catholic, later met with the British, Chinese and French ambassadors for the same purpose.

The palace source, who spoke on condition of anonymity, told AP that through the diplomats, Mr. Gemayel sought to keep the five permanent U.N. Security Council members informed about the situation in Lebanon and the "threats facing the nation" after the assassination.

The culprits remain unknown but army, parliamentary and judicial teams are trying to uncover the killers through separate inquiries under way.

The source quoted Mr. Gemayel as telling his visitors that Mr. Karami's killing was "part of a plot aimed at blocking attempts to reunite Lebanon."

"Gemayel said quick steps

would be taken to reveal those responsible for Karami's killing and inflict on them the most severe punishment," presidential palace sources said.

The sources quoted Mr. Gemayel as saying investigators were working "in a way that would not harm the morale and the effectiveness of the national institutions" — an apparent reference to the Lebanese army.

Syrian-backed Muslim leaders say Mr. Gemayel is hiding the truth of the assassination and are putting intense pressure on him to find, name and punish the guilty party.

They say the anti-Syrian "Lebanese Forces" militia is responsible, and some say the plot also involves Israel, the army and Mr. Gemayel.

The As Safir newspaper said a high-level Israeli officer came to the Christian enclave northeast of Beirut on May and helped plan the killing of Mr. Karami, a veteran Muslim politician and key Syrian ally.

Israel has denied any link with the murder.

The Israeli officer met with "Lebanese Forces" officials and an unidentified Lebanese army colonel known for his loyalty to "Lebanese Forces" commander Samir Geagea and links with the Israelis, As Safir said.

The representatives of the Soviet Union, China and France said after their meetings with Mr.

Gemayel that they relayed their countries' support for Lebanon and its president.

Mr. McNamara told reporters: "The president briefed me on the situation and pressures that Lebanon is being subjected after the assassination."

British Ambassador John Gray said Mr. Gemayel told him about investigations into the killing and the attitudes of leaders criticising his stand.

"I understood that whatever measures Mr. Gemayel is taking are being carried out in the framework of his constitutional powers and in accordance with the prevailing situation," Mr. Gray said.

The independent An Nahar daily quoted Parliament Speaker Hussein Husseini as saying that Mr. Karami was planning to announce a settlement of the 12-year-old civil war the day he was killed.

The paper did not disclose details of the reported settlement.

The bomb went off in the French-made Puma helicopter in which Mr. Karami was flying back to Beirut after a 10-day stay in north Lebanon.

The report came the day after Lebanon's supreme court appointed Judge Mounif Oweidat, a Sunni Muslim like Mr. Karami, to head a special judicial investigation into the assassination.

## Peres suggests Israeli referendum on peace talks

TEL AVIV (Agencies) — Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Tuesday he was considering calling for a national referendum on whether Israel should participate in an international Middle East peace conference.

Mr. Peres said legal experts were examining the possibility and he would decide whether to propose the move within a few days.

The leader of the Labour Party failed in his efforts to bring down the government over the conference idea when he could not gather enough parliament support.

"If the current government is unable to arrive at a decision on such a vital issue, we must bring the issue to the people," Mr. Peres was quoted as saying on Israel Radio.

But a source close to Mr. Peres told AP the idea "does not have a chance of succeeding" because a referendum would have to be passed into law by the Knesset (parliament), and Labour would not gain a majority approval on the issue.

"Those opposed to the conference idea would never approve a referendum because they know there is a good chance they would lose," the source said.

"Peres is simply considering the idea because he has received a lot of mail supporting it," he said. "Of course, early elections

remain Peres' first choice-plan. But for the moment that is not working out."

A senior aide to Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir, who opposes a conference, immediately dismissed the idea as "not serious" and said there was no legal basis for a referendum in Israel.

The aide told Reuters the only way to gauge public opinion on the issue was in a general election scheduled for November 1988.

"There is no such institution as a referendum in Israel. November 1988 will be the referendum," the aide said.

Mr. Peres has so far failed in an attempt to gain parliamentary support for early elections after Mr. Shamir in April blocked cabinet approval for a peace conference that would include the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and China.

Mr. Shamir's right-wing Likud bloc, which shares power with Labour in the coalition, rejects an international forum.

Mr. Peres brought his conference plan to Israel's select inner cabinet last month, but did not call for a vote because the 10-member forum was evenly split between Labour and Likud.

A recent public opinion poll of 500 Israelis showed 52.7 per cent of those questioned favoured an international conference, 30.3 opposed the idea and 17 per cent gave no opinion.

## Resistance front reports anti-Israeli attack

BEIRUT (R) — Resistance fighters say they set off a land mine in South Lebanon on Tuesday, destroying an Israeli tank and killing or wounding its crew.

A statement issued by Islamic Resistance said its fighters planted the device on Ali Al Tabar road, on the edge of Israel's so-called "security zone" and a few kilometres from the towns of Nabatiyeh and Marjayoun.

"An Israeli Mirkava tank was destroyed and its occupants were killed or wounded by the explosion," the statement said, adding that Israeli helicopters were seen landing in the area and evacuating casualties.

United Nations sources in South Lebanon told Reuters two loud explosions were heard in the area at about 0530 GMT. Bursts of automatic fire followed, and two Israeli Cobra helicopters were seen overhead, they added.

Tuesday's incident came eight days after Islamic Resistance, whose men are drawn mainly from the pro-Iranian Hizbollah (Party of God), launched its biggest attack on the "security zone" last May 31.



## Experts say threat to U.S. ships by Iran exaggerated

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — America's top military officer believes Iran has been reasonable in dealing with U.S. shipping in the Gulf and opposes any surprise raid on Tehran's new Silkworm missiles, Pentagon officials say.

Government and private defence analysts also suggested in interviews with Reuters that the threat to ships flying the U.S. flag in the Strait of Hormuz from the Chinese-built missiles may have been exaggerated.

The analysts said even if Tehran deployed Silkworms at the mouth of the Gulf it was unlikely they would be fired at U.S. naval and commercial vessels, including 11 Kuwait tankers now being certified to fly the American flag.

Pentagon officials said the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral William Crowe, felt that Washington should be very cautious about carrying out U.S. contingency plans to strike first at the missiles.

"The chairman does not see the need for that (an attack) now," said one official. "He believes Iran's behaviour in the Gulf vis-a-vis our planes and ships has been very reasonable, very correct and cautious."

The Pentagon official and private analysts — including retired Admiral Gene Larocque of the Centre for Defence Information and Gulf specialist Judith Kipper of the Brookings Institution — noted that Iran had not fired at a U.S. ship during its six-year-long war with Iraq.

But defence officials said last week that the Silkworms, 5.5-metre Chinese copies of older Soviet Sx anti-ship missiles, could soon be deployed by Iran at the mouth of the Gulf and might threaten U.S. ships.

Those officials told Reuters a possible pre-emptive U.S. attack on the Silkworms was on a long list of options available to protect U.S. shipping in the region. The possibility has aroused such strong opposition in Congress, which feels slighted at being left out of the decision-making, that it may act to restrict or bar the use of the U.S. flag on the Kuwait tankers.

In a separate development, an American merchant ship under escort by the U.S. navy received a radio challenge from an Iranian patrol vessel as it sailed into the Gulf three days ago, but the Iranians backed off when the navy vessel identified itself, Defence Department sources said Monday.

The sources, who agreed to discuss the matter only if not identified, described the affair as the first "direct contact" with Iranian forces in the Gulf since the attack on USS Stark.

But the sources also insisted there was nothing unusual about the incident. Such challenges by the Iranians have become almost routine over the past year as both Iran and Iraq have stepped up their attacks on commercial shipping, the officials said.

One source identified the merchant vessel as the SS Patriot, adding he thought the ship was carrying cargo on behalf of the navy's military Sealift Command.

The other sources could not confirm the ship's name, however. In any event, the sources agreed the cargo ship was joined last Friday by the destroyer USS Conyngham as it began its passage through the Strait of Hormuz.

As the two ships passed through the strait, they were approached by an Iranian vessel, the sources continued.

"The Iranian challenged the merchant by radio to identify itself and state its destination and cargo," said one official.

"The destroyer responded on the merchant's behalf, telling the Iranians it was a U.S.-flag merchant under escort by a navy warship. After the response was radioed, the Iranians left."

The sources also said the Iranian vessel had moved within about 1.6 kilometres of the two American vessels at one point, but made no provocative moves and retreated quickly.

"That's all there was to it," concluded one official.

"They were very circumspect in their approach," added a second source.

## Israel convicts Birzeit professor 'of role in protest'

RAMALLAH, Occupied West Bank (AP) — An Israeli military court convicted an American professor Tuesday of participating in an Arab demonstration, and fined him \$1,000.

Roger Heacock, 45, of Philadelphia, also received a suspended two-month jail sentence.

In announcing the verdict, chief military Judge Danny Geut said he had reduced the charges against Mr. Heacock, a history professor at Birzeit University near Ramallah.

Mr. Heacock was initially accused of inciting 40 Palestinian women to protest on Feb. 16 and of urging Arab shopkeepers to stage a commercial strike.

Mr. Heacock said he was disappointed by the conviction despite the suspended sentence.

"Even this creates tremendous problems for me. The fact that a foreigner has a criminal record leaves him open to denial of visas and vulnerable to deportation," the professor said.

Mr. Heacock also accused the court of being more interested in military solidarity than in justice.

"The arresting officer, the prosecution witnesses, the judge himself were all military men. This cannot be overlooked," Mr. Heacock said.

"There's a lot of solidarity. For this military system to survive, it has to be (seen as) infallible."

Mr. Heacock contended he was shopping in a nearby store when the demonstration began and only approached the protesters to read their signs.

Mr. Heacock also claimed his arrest was due to his outspoken criticism of Israeli soldiers in their fatal shooting of two unarmed students.

## Siniora ready for elections

OCCUPIED JERUSALEM (AP) — Hanna Siniora, a Palestinian newspaper editor who offered to run for Jerusalem's city council, said Monday he was willing to participate in the elections despite a possible threat to his life.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Mr. Siniora's readiness to run for the council was "the first sign" that Israel was turning into a binational Jewish and Palestinian state.

Mr. Siniora, the 48-year-old editor of the daily Al Fajr newspaper, announced his decision to run for the city council last week. He predicted 65,000 Arabs qualified to vote could capture 7 of the 31 seats in the city council.

## Fawn Hall helped shred documents, smuggled others from White House

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — Oliver North's secretary, Fawn Hall, has told Congress how she helped her boss shred and alter Iran-contra scandal documents before he was fired from the White House and smuggled other papers out in her clothing.

"As he pulled documents from each drawer (of his safe), I inserted them in the shredder ... I fed in 12, 15, 18 pages at once," Hall Monday told the congressional committees probing President Reagan's worst political crisis.

She said the classified documents were fed in so thick and fast last Nov. 21 — four days before Col. North was fired — that the shredding machine jammed and a repair man had to be called in to fix it.

The destruction, alteration and removal of such documents could prove to be an illegal obstruction of justice because Col. North at the time was subject to fledgling Justice Department investigation into the Iran-contra affair, which was then just becoming public.

Hall, who has been granted full immunity from prosecution by independent counsel Lawrence Walsh, was Col. North's secretary at Mr. Reagan's National Security Council (NSC) from February 1983 until last November and is now a secretary in the Defence Department. The 27-year-old former model was likely to be grilled further on what legislators have dubbed the "shredding party" when the hearings resume.

In other testimony Monday, Hall told how she went to Col. North's office in the White House complex just hours after he had been fired for allegedly diverting profits from the covert sale of U.S. arms to Iran to Nicaragua.

rebel and was horrified to discover papers that had been overlooked in the shredding session on Nov. 21.

"I took altered copies of the documents, folded them and put them in my boots," she said. Hall said she tucked other documents inside her clothing, behind her back, and walked out with them shortly before Col. North's office was sealed.

Hall was referring to several classified NSC documents she had altered at Col. North's request the same day as the shredding party.

I felt a little bit of uneasiness when he asked me to do it ... but I did as I was told," she testified at the sixth week of hearings.

The documents, mostly memos from Col. North to former National Security Adviser Robert McFarlane, were altered to remove references to Col. North's efforts to arm the Contras during a congressional ban on such aid.

Hall said she handed the smuggled documents to Col. North in a car parked outside the White House.

She also acknowledged typing Col. North's so-called "diversion memo," an undated, unsigned document with no addressee in which Col. North laid out his plan to divert some \$12 million in arms sales profits to the U.S.-backed Contras fighting Nicaragua's leftist Sandinista government.

She said a draft was reviewed by Admiral John Poindexter, who succeeded Mr. McFarlane as national security adviser in January 1986, but she did not know whether anyone else had seen it or whether it was ever sent out.

Adm. Poindexter resigned the same day Col. North was fired. He and Col. North were expected

to testify before the joint Senate and House of Representatives Iran-contra hearings next month.

Members of the panel said the testimony clearly showed a conspiracy at the White House to obstruct justice, involving at least Col. North and Miss Hall.

"It's clear she engaged in an obstruction of evidence, and I don't think it was unwitting," Republican Senator William Cohen said.

Hall said she still admires her former boss "for his professional integrity and beliefs, his personal commitment to this country and his ability to be a friend when one is needed."

She then told how Col. North had asked her on Nov. 21 to alter the originals of four documents identified as problems because they revealed too much about the government's role in aiding the Contras rebels.

"It was a policy of mine not to ask questions, and just to follow instructions," Hall testified. "I believed in Colonel North and what he was doing. I had no right to question him."

One of the memos proposed sinking or seizing a ship bound for Nicaragua that was carrying weapons for the Sandinista government. When Hall was through with it, the memo proposed only publicising the shipment in an effort to halt its delivery.

Another document advocated increasing aid to a Central American country that had helped get weapons to the Contras, but the sanitised version makes no mention of contra aid.

In other documents, references to private donors to the Contras were deleted, and a proposal to approach the donors for more money was changed to a plan to



Fawn Hall approach Congress for the funds. Meanwhile a U.S. court of appeals Monday ordered a judge to rule on the legality of special prosecutor Lawrence Walsh's investigation into the Iran arms scandal and the U.S. efforts to assist the Nicaraguan contra rebels.

The appeals court did not address the merits of the constitutional challenge to the investigation by Col. North, but it sent the case back to U.S. district court Judge Aubrey Robinson for a ruling.

The underlying dispute in the case, which has been kept secret as a sealed grand jury matter, concerns contempt proceedings over a subpoena for some of Col. North's records, court sources have said.

Col. North faces the possibility of going to jail if he is held in contempt of court for refusing to comply with the subpoena.

Col. North sought to stop Mr. Walsh's investigation, arguing that it violated the constitutional requirements on the separation of powers.

"Because the judiciary should rule on the constitutionality of an act of Congress only as a last resort, the district court must determine whether this case can be resolved on other grounds," the appeals court ruled.

## Israeli role in Irangate more active than believed

By Wolf Blitzer

WASHINGTON — The U.S. special prosecutor investigating the Iran-contra affair, as well as some of the congressional investigators who are undertaking their own separate inquiry, suspect that Israel may have played a much more active role in promoting the entire affair than had earlier been thought.

U.S. officials also said that independent counsel Lawrence Walsh wants the four Israelis who have already been subpoenaed, to testify before a secret grand jury, to supply evidence which might be used to file criminal charges against American officials and private businessmen also involved in selling arms to Iran.

The officials noted that Albert Hakim, the Iranian-born U.S. businessman who served as a financial broker in facilitating the arms transfers, repeated on Friday his accusation that the key Iranian intermediary, Manucher Ghorbanifar, was a former SAVAK (secret police) intelligence agent under the shah who was later "recruited by Israel."

"I have seen evidence to support that," Hakim said without elaboration on Friday, in response to questioning by Republican Senator James McClure of Idaho, a member of the joint House-Senate panel investigating the affair. It was Hakim's third day before the committee.

Throughout the hearings, Sen. McClure has been the prime mover in focusing attention on the Israeli connection. The thrust of his questioning has revolved around Israel's connections with former U.S. officials involved at the outset of the initiative, especially Michael Ledeen, who served as a consultant to the National Security Council (NSC).

According to congressional sources, Sen. McClure is said to have been influenced by some Senate committee members who suspect that Israel actually may have "set up" the U.S. in the entire initiative in order to promote Israeli weapons sales to Iran and to tilt the U.S. in favour of Iran in its war against Iraq.

If Ghorbanifar was actually taking orders from Israel — as Hakim, who is Jewish, seemed to suggest in his statements on Thursday and Friday — and if some U.S. officials had their own private connections to Israel, this conspiratorial theory involving

Israel could gain added credence. Israel has strongly denied these allegations, insisting that it was simply responding to an American request for assistance in trying to open some strategic channels to Iran in the hope of winning the freedom of American hostages in Lebanon.

Mr. Walsh has subpoenaed the four key Israelis who played a direct role in the affair: former foreign minister director-general David Kimche; adviser to the prime minister Amir Nir; and arms sellers Al Schwimmer and Ya'acov Nimrodi.

Kimche was served with his subpoena last month during a private visit to the New York. Schwimmer was served last week at his home in Israel by a U.S. embassy representative. Nimrodi and Nir are believed not yet to have been served.

According to the court papers presented to Schwimmer, he is due to appear this week in Washington to answer questions before a federal grand jury. But Israeli embassy officials here said that they are taking legal steps to try to quash his subpoena.

Israel has insisted that the four Israelis were acting on behalf of the Israeli government and that

any cooperation with the U.S. investigation should be handled on a government-to-government basis, and only in writing.

The New York Times and The Washington Post noted that Schwimmer was a dual U.S.-Israeli citizen and that his failure to comply with the subpoena could result in contempt of court charges being filed against him. He could be given a prison sentence in Jerusalem.

The Jerusalem Post said Israel to allow official to be questioned.

TEL AVIV (AP) — Israel has agreed in principle to let U.S. investigators question a senior Israeli official about the country's role in the Iran-arms affair, a newspaper reported Tuesday.

The daily Jerusalem Post quoted a senior Israeli source as saying a retired army general who helped prepare two government reports on the affair but was not himself involved in the deals would "provide clarifications" to members of U.S. congressional committees or their lawyers.

But the report quoted the source as saying the general, Rafael Vardi, would not be allowed to testify.

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### TV & RADIO

#### JORDAN TELEVISION

Tel: 773111-19

#### PROGRAMME ONE

14:00 ..... Koran

14:10 ..... Review of programmes

14:15 ..... Alice in Wonderland

14:40 ..... Arabic series

15:10 ..... Arabic programme

15:30 ..... Arabic play

15:55 ..... Religious programme

16:00 ..... Arabic series

16:10 ..... Religious programme

16:20 ..... News in Arabic

16:30 ..... Arabic series

16:40 ..... Wrestling

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## Jordan wants just peace, Dudin tells U.S. group

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Tuesday spoke at length about Jordan's endeavours to establish peace in the Middle East and to implement United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

He also underlined the importance of a proposed international Middle East peace conference to be attended by all concerned parties to help achieve a just peace.

The minister was speaking at a meeting in his office with a group of teachers and students from a number of universities and colleges in the United States.

While reviewing the developments of the Palestine problem, Mr. Dudin explained the Jordanian-sponsored five-year economic and social development plan for the occupied Arab territories. He said that the plan is designed to enhance the people's steadfastness under Israeli rule, and help improve their living conditions.

The minister also spoke about Israel's drive to force the Arab population to abandon their homeland through the seizure of Arab land and imposing arbitrary measures and laws on the indigenous population.

## Qatari adventurers head for Petra and Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — Two Qatari travellers on camel have ended a tour of the Amman region and left for Petra and Aqaba en route to Egypt via Suez.

The two, Saleh Shammani and Ayed Shammani, arrived in Jordan from Syria on June 1 in the course of a tour of 14 Arab countries.

The two camel riders who embarked on their trip from Muscat, Oman will visit the Nabatean city of Petra and the port city of Aqaba before crossing into Sinai and Egypt by ferry. From Egypt they intend to continue the trip to North African Arab countries.

Libya, Tunisia, Mauritania, Algeria and Morocco.

They have already crossed into the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Bahrain, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq and Syria before coming to Jordan.

A ceremony was organised by the Qatari embassy to see the two travellers off upon departure from Amman. The embassy's counsellor, Mohammad Al Nueimi, presented the two travellers with flower garlands in appreciation of their endeavour which, he said, reflected the Arab youth's ability to bear hardship with patience.

## Prince Hassan honours students taking part in social development

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday patronised a ceremony at the International Baccalaureate School (IBS) and distributed certificates to participating students in the Prince Hassan Award scheme. The ceremony was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvath.

In a short speech he delivered on the occasion, Prince Hassan said the award should be considered as an incentive for students towards promoting good citizenship, and emphasised the need for direct contacts between officials and citizens.

The Prince Hassan Award scheme was established in 1984 with the view to promoting students' participation in voluntary work in the service of the society, and 335 students have taken part in the scheme. All students above 14 are eligible to take part in the scheme, which is noted for its special focus on addressing the students' needs and developing their skills and character through social work. Participants take up



voluntary work in almost every field including training courses in social development, civil defence and first aid, painting, music, sculpture, gardening, computer sciences, sports, usage of compass and map reading, visits to the various regions of the Kingdom etc.

Imad Hamdan, one of the students who excelled in his work under the scheme, made a speech on Tuesday thanking His Highness Crown Prince Hassan and Princess Sarvath for their support for the award scheme.

Education Minister Thouqan Hindawi attended the ceremony.

## Int'l group of youths to perform in Jerash

AMMAN (Petra) — The sixth Jerash Festival for Culture and Art, to be held between July 8 and 31, will include a musical festival to be presented by young musicians from different nations.

According to Mrs. Toujan Faisal, director of the cultural programmes in the Noor Al Hussein Foundation which is organising the festival, young groups of musicians aged 16-17 will be presenting musical performances to build bridges of understanding between youths in Jordan and in different parts of the world.

She said that contacts are underway with groups from Egypt, Tunisia, the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Austria to take part in the coming festival, in addition to musical groups from Jordan.

"These groups," she said, "will present musical concerts on July 25 and 26 at the Aramis steps in the archaeological city of Jerash and will later move on to Aqaba for another performance."

These groups will also take part in friendly sports matches with Jordanian youth clubs within a programme to be prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Youth, Mrs. Faisal said.

## Italy to help fund hospital, nursing school

AMMAN (Petra) — The Italian government will help Jordan build a 200 bed hospital in Karak. Together with the other members of the European Community, Italy will also help set up a nursing training centre in Amman, in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman on Tuesday.

Under the agreement, work will begin in the coming month on implementing the first phase of the hospital project, a section with 120 beds. Work on the

second part of the project is due to begin early next year, according to the agreement which said that the total cost of the hospital will be nearly \$7 million.

Italy, together with the European Community, will help Jordan establish a nursing training college in Amman at a cost of \$10 million.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh and Italy's Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi.

## Panel to examine health insurance begins work

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh on Tuesday chaired the first meeting of a national committee entrusted with drafting Jordan's first-ever health insurance fund.

If properly executed, the fund is designed to cover one million beneficiaries — private sector employees and their families — eventually leading to a comprehensive health insurance scheme for all citizens. This fund takes into consideration the existing services offered to members of the civil and military services.

Tuesday's meeting was the first assembly after the committee was formed last April to assess the formation and duties of the estimated JD 60 million fund.

The funding is to come from employees, employers, the Health Ministry and the Social

Security Corporation (SSC). According to local press reports, the idea of the fund was proposed by the majority of the business community on the grounds of the extra expenses each company would pay to provide for the scheme's financing.

Other reasons given by the employers were the regional economic recession and the fear of creating a new red tape organisation which would eventually impose restraints on patients and would adversely affect the price and the quality of the treatment.

The committee groups representatives from the General Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, the General Federation of Labour Unions, the SSC, Chamber of Industry and the Health Ministry.

## Holy places need protection, commission tells U.N. team

AMMAN (Petra) — A United Nations fact-finding mission now on a visit to Jordan met Tuesday with the Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs and heard a review of the Palestine problem and its history from the commission's chairman Akram Zu'aiter.

Mr. Zu'aiter briefed the three member mission on U.N. Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem, pointing to Israel's rejection of such resolutions.

Dr. Ra'ouf Najjar, a member of the commission, spoke about Israel's violations of Islamic and Christian holy places. Former minister, Ra'ouf Nijem, spoke about Israel's drive to demolish the Al Aqsa Mosque through continuous excavations underneath the Islamic holy shrine.

Mr. Faysel Jaber, the commission's secretary general, presented the mission with a memorandum on the general situation in the holy city, and a call to the international community to help save the city and its holy shrines from occupation.

The mission, led by Sri Lanka's permanent envoy to the United Nations, Mr. Daya Pereira, Monday met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and also with the foreign minister and the minister of occupied territories affairs.

The U.N. fact finding mission were later received by Dr. Nasreddine Al Assad, minister of higher education. Dr. Assad reviewed with the mission members the situation in the Arab educational institutions in the Israeli-occupied Arab land and Israel's continuous attempts to undermine the educational system there.

Dr. Assad spoke also about the

closure of universities and Israel's change of syllabuses and textbooks and the harassment of staff and the detention of students.

He expressed hope that the U.N. mission will exert efforts to force the Israelis to refrain from such activity against the educational freedoms.

Israel denies workers rights

The U.N. fact-finding mission later met with Dr. Saleh Khasawneh, under secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and was briefed on the condition of Arab workers and employers and businesses in the occupied Arab territories and Israel's arbitrary measures exercised against them.

He said that as a result of Israel's inhuman measures and the violations of labour union rights in the Arab territory, unemployment increased and many businesses have been closed down. By confiscating nearly 50 per cent of the lands of the occupied West Bank, Israel has caused the destruction of Arab businesses and brought about unemployment among Arabs, Dr. Khasawneh charged.

He said that Israel has established 219 Jewish colonies in settlements of which 193 are in the West Bank and 26 in the Gaza Strip, in addition to 35 military settlements set up on Arab owned land.

The labour minister had earlier provided the mission with a report on the condition of Arab workers under Israeli rule.

## Jordan, W. Germany discuss aid

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan and West Germany on Tuesday opened the first round of talks on West Germany's technical assistance and financial aid programme for the Kingdom to be spent on a number of current and future projects included in the national five year development plan.

Under Secretary at the Ministry of Planning Zaid Fareez, who heads the Jordanian side to the talks, briefed the West German delegation on the framework of the development plan for 1986-1990, the present economic situation and the Kingdom's developmental needs.

The meeting on Tuesday also discussed West German financial aid and technical assistance for projects included in Jordan's development plan for the West Bank and Gaza Strip, which could help create more job opportunities there.

## Events planned to mark Great Arab Revolt today

AMMAN (Petra) — Jordan today celebrates the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt led by Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali of Hijaz to achieve freedom and unity for the Arab nation. The anniversary also serves as Army Day in Jordan because the establishment of the Armed Forces was linked with the Great Arab Revolt that rallied the Arabs behind the Sharif of Mecca in the long struggle against the Ottoman rule in an effort to serve the objectives of the Arab nation.

On this anniversary, the Arabs remember the efforts and sacrifices of Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali and his creation of the Arab army which continues to form a shield protecting the Arab nation.

### Events to mark Great Arab Revolt

A major celebration will be held at the Al Hussein Youth City under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The youth and sports clubs, and scouts are expected to take part in the celebration, organised by the Ministry of Youth.

The ministry has organised other programmes of sports, including soccer matches, and art exhibitions in different regions of the country.

The Ministry of Communications has issued postal stamps to commemorate the anniversary of the establishment of the fourth battalion in the Jordanian Armed Forces as part of the country's

celebrations of the Great Arab Revolt.

The stamps are of 60, 80, and 160 fils denominations, all of which will be sold by post offices in the Kingdom today.

Also on the occasion, the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives will organise an exhibition of photographs and historical documents and national publications at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman. The exhibition which will open on Friday and will last for a week.

The photographs will feature Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali and documents related to the Great Arab Revolt and prominent figures who played an important role in that revolt. Books in English and Arabic relating the story of the Great Arab Revolt will be displayed in a special wing, and there will be another wing for presenting documentary films about the revolt and its achievements.

On the eve of the Arab Revolt anniversary, and Army Day, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker held a reception at the Al Hussein Youth City attended by senior officials and key public figures.

Among those attending were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Cabinet members and heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### Crown Prince donates books to schools

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has donated a collection of 500 books to a number of government schools in the Greater Amman region. The books on scientific and literary subjects were delivered to four schools for girls and boys in the capital.

### Journalists interview Arabs about crossings

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra) — A visiting United Nations press delegation Tuesday called at the King Hussein Bridge across the River Jordan and were briefed on the crossing operations between the two banks. The delegation members heard complaints from Arab citizens about difficulties they encounter on the Israeli side upon leaving and entering the occupied territory. Later, the delegation visited the martyr's monument at Karameh near Shuneh and were briefed on the Karameh battle which happened in 1968.

### Cabinet approves ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has appointed Nayef Mula as Jordan's non-resident ambassador to the Sultanate of Brunei. Mr. Mula at present serves as Jordan's ambassador to Indonesia. The Cabinet also Tuesday endorsed an agreement with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. Under the agreement the fund will lend Jordan seven million Kuwait dinars to help finance the second phase of the Aqaba thermal power station.

## King assails superpowers and urges joint Arab action

(Continued from page 1)

and rules and conventions, has failed to solve regional conflicts and provide peace for nations? "Should we lose confidence in the will of the international community, and do we have hope that the superpowers will serve the cause of regional peace as they do towards world and international peace?"

"In the Middle East we continue to live through two conflicts that have been exhausting the countries of the region and threatening security and development in the light of the continued violence, instability and extremism."

"The first of these conflicts is that which is pitting the Arabs and the Israelis with Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory that caused four regional wars."

"The second conflict is the Gulf war pitting Iran and Iraq for the past seven years."

"A look into these two conflicts will reveal the following facts:

— "That Iran and Israel, both non-Arab countries, persist on pursuing aggression on Arab land with the aim of expansion, one of which fighting under the cover of religion and the other under the pretext of seeking security; — "The Arab countries which fell victim to these aggressions have expressed desire for genuine peace but the aggressors continue to refuse and propose measures that contradict international laws and the United Nations Charter; — "The United Nations, which is responsible for world peace, has so far failed to establish peace and resolve the conflict because of the conflicting interests of the superpowers; — "The superpowers have, to a large extent, replaced the United Nations in handling conflicts and have opted on the policy of containment instead of ending the conflicts of the region."

"What concerns us in the first place is the final analysis of the present situation and the con-

tinuation of conflicts in this region and superpower attempts to contain such conflicts without finding permanent solutions to them."

"Jordan rejects such policy and will seek to transform it into real political moves towards an end to the June 1967 aggression and its consequences."

"The policy of containment has not been successful in preventing four wars in the Middle East resulting in confrontation between East and Western nations."

"We appreciate the superpowers' keenness on safeguarding world peace, but we fail to understand their exclusion of regional wars from their programme for peace. There are reasons that helped the superpowers to pursue a policy of containment in our region: a policy that is depriving the peoples of the world of peace."

"The first of these reasons could be detected in a desire by Israel and Iran — the two aggressors — to pursue aggression which they hope would allow them to make more territorial gains. These two aggressors tend to abort all regional and international bids aimed at establishing peace."

"The second reason lies in the rivalry of the two superpowers, each of whom is seeking to exploit the situation for selling weapons and securing hard currency or new spheres of influence and advantages over the other."

"The third reason for the continuation of the policy of containment lies in the Arabs themselves. Arab countries tend to deal with the two conflicts in a manner that contradicts the concept of Arab national security and so they leave the party involved in the war to fight its own war. This attitude has encouraged major powers to deal with the Arabs individually rather than as a group, thus leaving the regional conflicts to rage and to sap manpower and material resources."

"We in Jordan adhere to the concept of pan-Arab national security, and we base our moves on the international scene on this concept."

"An end to the present situation should come through an end to differences among Arab countries as the first step towards joint Arab action, and mobilisation of Arab forces and resources. We have to put our home in order first if we are to crystallise a clear unified stand that can deter foreign aggression and safeguard our national rights."

"In Jordan we have coupled our search for just peace with serious endeavours for building up our armed forces to defend our homeland. We have always believed that the Gulf war and the Arab-Israeli conflict are closely linked and that nothing can change unless we initiate change within ourselves for the better."

"For this reason Jordan has sought to unify Arab ranks and ending to end Arab differences. We have been pursuing this policy to end the Gulf conflict and to find a solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict ensuring the return of the Golan, Palestine and Lebanon. We continue our efforts with the superpowers hoping that they will undertake positive action towards solving the region's problems."

"We fear that the continuation of the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Iran-Iraq war will undermine Arab security and pave the way for superpower domination. If

the two conflicts continue, the Arab Gulf region will remain under the mercy of foreign powers."

"Had Iran accepted Iraqi bids no problem could have been created for international ship and had there been peace in the Middle East the Arab world would not have fallen before the crunching jaws of the forces from the East and West. Had there been a unified Arab stand, Arab security would have been safeguarded and Israel and its strategic allies would not have benefited at our expense."

"I am proud at your graduation today and I hope that the Royal War College has provided you with useful knowledge for your careers and your success."

Towards the end of the graduation ceremony, King Hussein distributed diplomas and awards to the graduates.

The ceremony was attended by Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Upper House of Parliament Speaker Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Court Minister Adnan Abu Odeh, cabinet members, Mu'ta University President Ali Mahafzah, Public Security Director Abdul Hadi Al Majali, Civil Defence Director Khaled Tarawneh and senior officers.

## Kuwait seeking Chinese help

(Continued from page 1)

Asked about a Soviet official's comments concerning possible U.S.-Soviet cooperation in the Gulf, the deputy spokeswoman replied: "We are not aware of any specific Soviet proposals on the Gulf."

"Of course, regional issues constitute a major part of the overall U.S.-Soviet agenda and the Iran-Iraq war has come up before in U.S.-Soviet meetings, including those at a high level," she said. "But certainly there has been no change in our attitude on the Soviet role." The United States in the past has voiced strong opposition to the idea of an expanded Soviet presence.

Asked when Richard Murphy, assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern and South Asian affairs, will meet to discuss Middle East regional questions with his Soviet counterpart Vladimir Polyakov, Oakley said: "The next set of exchanges will likely be held this summer, although no date has been set."

"This year's meetings will be the third annual session of the regional experts' talks on the Middle East," she noted. "And these exchanges on the Middle East have always been wide-ranging and the Iran-Iraq war has come up before in this context. And it would be safe to assume that it would again."

## Building stones add grandeur and unity to otherwise eclectic Amman architecture

by Meg Abu Hamdan  
special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — One of the main res of architecture in Amman is its diversity, ranging from the traditional to the modern, from Swiss chalets to Pallasian villas, from Greek temples to Japanese pagodas. It is, however, unified by, and according to many redeemed by, its common building material — stone.

Jordan has an abundance of good limestones that lend the country's buildings, whatever their style, a certain grandeur, a sense of quality that other types of building material lack.

The creamy white limestone of which most Jordanian houses are constructed is taken from several quarries both on the East and West Banks. The best quality stone, in terms of uniformity and water resistance, is the Jamma' in which comes from the Nabulus area. This, the hardest and whitest of the local limestones, is the one most people prefer despite the fact that it is the most expensive.

Other limestones from the West Bank come from the quarries around Qabatiya, Hebron and Bethlehem; each individual quarry yielding limestones of different qualities.

From the quarries in the Hebron area also come what is known as the yatta limestone which, because of its hardness and the multi-coloured mineral veins that run through it, can be polished and used as a marble.

On the East Bank, the most widely used limestone comes from the quarries around Ma'an. Although a little dark in colour, it is one of the hardest and least absorbent of the East Bank limestones. If dressed correctly the stone can be brightened considerably although some impurities of iron oxide can cause it to have rusty streaks.

From the north, around Irbid, a pinkish limestone is quarried which is very porous and variable in colour, the attractive warmth of the pink often being streaked with yellow and white.

A hard, clear coloured limestone called shafteina comes from the quarries in the Ajloun area. Two different types of limestone are quarried in the Azraq area, a hard, buff coloured limestone and a very soft variety that flakes off rather like slate. Although not often used, this latter limestone can give some very interesting effects; for example, a rapid weathering or aging effect.

Two other types of stone are also quarried on the East Bank, the extremely hard black basalt from the Mafraq and Zarqa area, and the more absorbent soft red sandstone found in the Petra, Wadi Mousa vicinity.

Many other marvellous marbles and stones are found in Jordan, particularly in the south, but these are not economically feasible to process.

### Dressing the stone

Once quarried the stone has to be dressed. Up until the late 1960's this was done on site by hand, but now the stone is taken from the quarries to the saw mill where it is cut into varying lengths 25 centimetres high and between five to seven centimetres thick.

The saw gives a very fine finish, known as munshaar, to the surface of the stone, the only problem being that the saw leaves swirling disc marks but this finish can be used fairly effectively, as for example on the Kuwaiti embassy.

The next finest finish is known as matabeh, so called after the tool that is used to make it, which gives the surface of the stone a stippled or dotted texture. Mamsam, named after the sesame seed, is the next finest

finish followed by mfejar which means "exploded".

The roughest, most irregular stone with its rural organic feel is called tubzeh, a common Arabic term for "lumpy" which describes its texture perfectly.

The different types of stone lend themselves better to certain dressings, like the Ma'ani stone looks better when dressed with a matabeh finish. People requiring a certain look to their houses or buildings must therefore bear this in mind.

Architects of course have their own preferences, although Mr. Jafar Tukan, of Jafar Tukan & Partners, professes to have no special feelings for any one kind of stone or dressing. "Personally, I really like all kinds of stone," Mr. Tukan told the Jordan Times.

"I use certain stone in certain contexts depending on the location of the building, etc. I think with the greater development of building techniques, the different qualities of the different stones become unimportant. For example, if a stone is more porous than another, then you can adjust the balance by greater use of insulation, cavities etc."

"People," he continued, "have, I think, a rather wrong attitude to stone — wrong in that they do not see stone as a natural substance with its own peculiarities — darker and lighter colours with veins of colour running through them. I like to see stone as it comes — it makes the stone express itself. Most people, however, want the stone to be uniform in colour, which in my view makes it dull. It stops looking like stone and starts looking more like tooled concrete."

### Changing building techniques

The way in which stone has been used in local building techniques has over the years changed considerably, a fact testified by

Mr. Diran of Diran and Bitar Consulting Engineers who has been practising architecture in Jordan for over 40 years.

"Building construction in stone when I first started practising here was a trade," Mr. Diran said.

"Everything was done by hand. The stone was hand cut and dressed into 20-30 centimetre thick blocks on site which meant the walls of a building were around 40 cms thick — 20 cms stone and 20 cms concrete backing and were thus load bearing. The upper floor walls were slightly thinner at around 35 cm thick but because of these thicknesses you couldn't go up too high. Now, for reasons of economy, speed and the demand for more floors the building trade has become an industry."

The stone is now cut by saw and because the individual blocks are much thinner they do not have the same load bearing qualities, and bracing columns have to be incorporated to give the walls the required strength."

In some cases the stone becomes just a facing on a totally concrete wall. During the 60's and early 70's the rationalisation of the building trade meant a great reduction in the demand on craftsmen who tooled the stone and with them went such features as curved stone walls.

However, during the boom years, 1976 to 1982, the demand on more expressive building elements, such as arches and slanting walls, etc., meant a regeneration amongst these craftsmen.

With the present recession, the demand on craftsmen has again declined; yet the marble and stone cutting factories have rechannelled their activities into producing fine decorative stone work such as ornamental fountains, columns and capitals. The boom years thus expanded the activities of the craftsmen while the recession has started to refine their work.



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## Much work to be done

TODAY is the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt. We celebrate it with honour and pride for what it had achieved, on the one hand, and with sadness because of its betrayal by the enemies of the Arab cause, on the other hand.

It was on June 10 of 1916 that Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali (the great grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein) heralded the Arab Revolt against tyranny in the heart of Hijaz and mobilised Arabs from all corners of the Arab World to march forward in the search for unity and liberation. The great reservoir of nationalism erupted on that day in a giant wave which for a while swept away all obstacles in its path. Then suddenly, treachery and betrayal crept in the lands of the Arabs and began frustrating the aspirations and ideals of the Great Revolt.

Still this very day we suffer from the failure to complete the mission of that Revolt. Nevertheless, what was started by Sharif Hussein in 1916 is still awaiting our sustained and determined collective efforts to bring to full fruition.

At this juncture in inter-Arab relations, when the thirst for Arab unity and harmony has yet to be quenched, it becomes most appropriate to commemorate the Great Arab Revolt and remember its unadulterated message. It has been 71 years since the Revolt erupted in our midst; yet there is a great deal to be done in the Arab World. We are nowhere close to the end of the tunnel. Our record of achievements is unfortunately not as good as we would like it to be, especially in comparison with other peoples. China, for example, rose from the ashes of occupation, national strife and backwardness in 1945 and in less than two decades, reestablished an operational infrastructure of modern statehood, achieved unity and national independence and rose to the ranks of a nuclear power with the abundance of national hi-technology. The Federal Republic of Germany and Japan also rose from the ashes of the most devastating wars that the world had ever known and in less than two decades ascended to power and progress which are the envy of many nations. The list of countries which rose from the abyss to the sublime is indeed long.

The miracles achieved in the Far East and Europe, East and West, have yet to be duplicated in the Arab countries. May we, therefore, seize upon this propitious occasion, the anniversary of our dear Great Arab Revolt, to call for the acceleration of our advancement towards true unity, liberty and progress. We should aspire to raise our heads high, proud to be counted among the community of nations as the Great Arab Revolt would want us to do.

### ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

#### Al Ra'i: What is next?

PRINCE Hassan yesterday reiterated Jordan's keenness on pursuing efforts to preserve Arab identity in the Israeli-held Arab lands. He told a U.N. fact finding mission about Israel's long term expansionist plans in the Arab lands and its continued drive to evict Arab people from their homeland. The U.N. mission, like many before it, has and will be compiling more evidence about Israel's practices and behaviour and its human rights violations that reflect the inhuman nature of world Zionism. The U.N. General Assembly had earlier described Zionism as another form of racism in the light of the atrocities committed against the Arab population in the occupied territory. But, all U.N. moves and resolutions and reports remained ink on paper and no action was taken to force the Zionists to end their occupation or their arbitrary measures. On the contrary, major nations which control the U.N. Security Council have been helping the aggressors to pursue aggression and maintain occupation of Arab land. The U.N. commission which met with Prince Hassan is bound to hear more details about Israel's actions from other officials, and it is hoped that its members will take some kind of action that would end the sufferings of the Palestinian people.

#### Al Dustour: U.N. piles more facts

THE U.N. fact finding mission now on a visit to Jordan has embarked on its task at a time when the Israelis started to escalate their repressive measures against the Arab population under their rule. The Israelis insist on giving the U.N. mission members a confirmation of what they hear from the Arabs about Zionism's atrocities and to clearly show the dimension of the tragedy which the Palestinian people are living through. There is no need for us to point to the crimes and the barbaric actions which Israel has been committing and there is no need for the U.N. mission to seek proof of them. These Israeli actions are continuous and happening day and night. The U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council are well aware of arbitrary actions committed against the Palestinians. Israel's demolition of Arab homes and the eviction of Arab citizens from their homeland. A ban by Israel preventing U.N. missions from visiting occupied territories to investigate into such atrocities is sufficient cause for condemning the Jewish state and its actions. Israel would not have prevented U.N. mission from visiting the occupied Arab territories if no repressive and inhuman actions had not been committed against the Arab population.

#### Sawt Al Shaab: Fighting against Zionists

REPORTS from the occupied Arab territory bear clear indications of the brutal and inhuman actions committed by the Zionists against the Arab citizens and their property. The Arab population of the West Bank continues to witness attacks by settlers on their homes and their land within the framework of a plan to terrorise the Arab population and force them to abandon their homeland. The Israelis have been also closing Arab universities, storming Palestinian refugee camps and detaining innocent civilians. The steadfast people of Palestine have been bearing sufferings and confronting Israeli atrocities on a daily basis, and have been adhering to their land and their property in the face of superior power and brutal forces. The Israelis, despite all their military might and their sophisticated weapons are afraid of the multitudes of the Arab population, and the closure of the universities reflects Israel's fear of the consolidation of Arab power through education and development. What the Israelis are doing now in the occupied territory is a reaction to their fear of the future.

# Israeli coalition shakes but doesn't break

By Thomas L. Friedman

The following article is reprinted from last weekend's issue of The New York Times

HOW much longer can it go on like this? That is the question asked most frequently in Israel about the country's "national unity" government.

Consider what has happened in the last three weeks alone. The government almost collapsed over the question of whether to attend an international Middle East peace conference; an uproar ensued when the government decided in effect to charge Israeli Arabs more than most Israeli Jews for college tuition; it was revealed that the Shin Beth domestic intelligence agency had framed an Israeli Muslim army officer, forcing him to confess to treason he did not commit, and two commissions criticised top leaders for mishandling the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case in Washington.

"People cannot tell the difference between one scandal and another anymore," said the Haaretz newspaper diplomatic correspondent, Akiva Eldar. "They have lost all sensitivity. You know, Irangate has kept the United States busy for months. Here we have the equivalent of Irangate every week."

Why is it that Israel has had so many scandals without anyone at the top paying a political price? The immediate explanation is that both coalition partners in the national unity cabinet were involved to some degree in most of the recent affairs; by simply uniting they have managed to stave off all votes of no confidence.

To top things off, Israel no longer has an ambassador in the United States, its most important ally, because Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud bloc and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of the Labour Party cannot agree on a successor to Meir Rosenne, who ended his term last week.

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But something more fundamental is also going on that is more troubling. It was revealed by the way in which Abba Eban, chairman of the parliament's foreign affairs and defence committee, was treated after his panel's investigation of the Pollard case found that Mr. Shamir, Mr. Peres, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and former defence minister Moshe Arens bore a degree of ministerial responsibility for the affair in which an American intelligence analyst passed secrets to Israel.

Put simply: Mr. Eban was cut to ribbons. After his committee's findings were issued, he was savaged by his own Labour Party for his "naïveté" in joining Likud parliamentarians in a report critical of Labour leaders.

In a way, Mr. Eban was naïve, but for the right reasons. A statesman by training and a Westernized Americanophile, Mr. Eban apparently thought that his committee was the equivalent of the Tower Commission, which examined the Iran-contra affair. His mistake was to forget that he was in Israel, where a mature political culture has not yet developed. That is why the scandals of the last few years are bound to be repeated. There is virtually no national discussion here that rises above party politics. In the United States, Democrats and Republicans can occasionally drop partisan politics and act in the interests of the country, but that almost never happens here.

One reason why this is so is that Israeli society still remains deeply divided about what the basic interests of the state are — from what boundaries the country should claim to the proper relationship between secular and religious. The Jews who have flocked here from more than 100 countries are still not a single nation with a common understanding of the country. As the philosopher David Hartman put it: "Israel is still learning that it is a lot easier to pray for the in-gathering of the exiles than it is to live with them."

Moreover, because of the divisions here, each party always believes that its best interests are identical with the best interests of

the nation. That was why the Labour leaders could not understand the bow Mr. Eban could allow them to be criticized along with the Likud. It is also why there is still virtually no ministerial accountability in Israel. Because in the tribal political environment that exists here no one can say, as President Reagan did in the Iran-contra affair, that mistakes were made and that we can all learn from them, without being tossed out by the other parties. As a result, no one pays for their mistakes, and no one takes responsibility for anything.

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All Israel's leaders "are where they are because the party put them there," noted David Krivine of the Jerusalem Post. "They do what the party tells them," he said. "If they deviate from the party line they are thrown out by the scruff of the neck. If anyone has an idea of his own the only way he can express it is by forming a new party."

The only way this situation could be changed would be through the replacement of the present system of proportional representation, whereby people vote for parties, with a direct election system, with people voting for specific candidates who are then accountable to voters. "The exposure of sitting parliamentarians to the competitive hazards of personal elections will do wonders for our political morale," wrote Mr. Krivine. But the chance of such changes being instituted in the near future are virtually nil, since they would have to be passed by the same politicians who would be threatened by them.

## Superpower summit looks likely for late 1987

By Michael Battye  
 Reuters

WASHINGTON — Through a hedge of ifs, buts and maybes, U.S. officials say they see an increasingly clear road to a summit late this year at which President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will sign an accord ridding Europe of most nuclear missiles.

"It looks awfully good right now with the Germans coming on board," one told Reuters.

The officials said West Germany, once the lone hold-out among the Western allies, removed the last major barrier to finalising a framework arms accord already agreed by the superpowers by endorsing it after agonised debate last week.

But they said many other pitfalls lay in the path of complete agreement and "any one of them could hang us up."

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said it was now possible for the first time to make assumptions on how a date for the long-awaited Washington summit would be fixed.

They said the next step in a process begun two years ago should be taken in Iceland this week at a meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

The session on Wednesday and Thursday is expected to produce an agreed position on the outline accord that has been in abeyance since last October when Reagan, as one official put it, "terrified the living daylights" out of his Western European allies — ironically in the same city.

At a dramatic summit with Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Reagan came close to agreeing to abolish nuclear weapons. The European allies feared being left vulnerable to Soviet conventional military forces.

This week's Reykjavik meeting is expected to agree to the so-called "double zero option" under which all medium-range missiles with a range of 1,000-5,000 kilometres and shorter-range weapons with a range of 500-1,000 kilometres would be withdrawn from Europe.

Each superpower would retain 100 warheads on its own territory.

With NATO agreement in hand, U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz would then meet

his Soviet counterpart Eduard Shevardnadze to start making summit arrangements.

A senior U.S. official told Reuters that meeting would probably take place in July and "that's when we start talking time frames for the summit."

"You can also assume that meeting will give the green light to Geneva negotiators to quicken the pace, to get cracking," another official said.

Reagan and Gorbachev agreed at their first summit, in Geneva in 1985, to meet the following year in Washington. Their 1986 Iceland "mini-summit," aimed at testing the waters for a full session in Washington, collapsed in failure.

Both Washington and Moscow said there would be no point to a proper summit meeting if no arms agreement was ready to be signed. The missile breakthrough provided the opportunity.

So it will be in Geneva, where negotiators have progressed to the important point of working from the same text, their different ideas and wordings set side by side for discussion, that the summit will be decided.

"There's a damn lot of work to be done, but it's do-able," one official said.

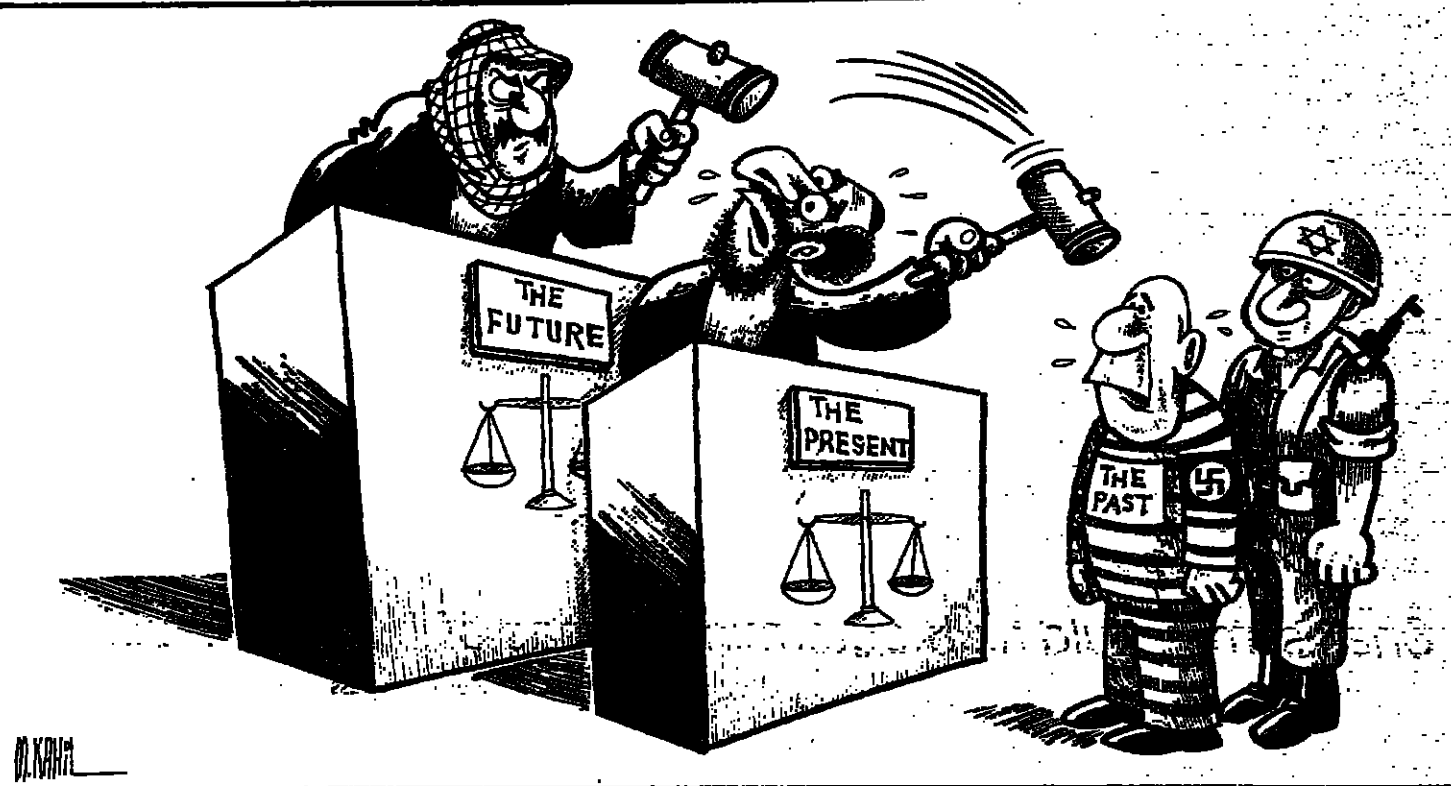
"Assuming it is done, and we think it's a very good assumption, we should be looking at a summit in the very late fall, late November or early December," said another.

The officials said it was far too optimistic to believe that the Geneva negotiators, no matter how hard they worked or how eager the two sides were to reach agreement, could finish their work before October.

"There are lots of variables, several fairly significant obstacles and with the best will in the world, drafting treaties takes time," one said.

First among the obstacles ranks that of agreeing how the accord would be verified, officials said. "The idea of the enemy wandering freely through their facilities particularly frightens the military and the intelligence people, so there are going to be big fights on what is in and what is out," one said.

Then there is the West German insistence it be allowed to keep its 72 aged Pershing 1A missiles, whose warheads are controlled by the United States.



## Sri Lankan offensive won, people's hearts not yet

By Eileen Alt Powell  
 The Associated Press

POINT PEDRO — The government is beginning a new battle in the Jaffna peninsula, one to win the "stomachs, hearts and minds" of Tamil civilians in areas where the army has rooted out Tamil rebels. It will not be an easy task.

The country's minister for national security issued the opening salvo in a visit to this tiny fishing village on the northern peninsula late last week.

"I have come in peace and friendship," Lalith Athulathumudali told about 50 civic leaders gathered in a neat, whitewashed school. "We are one people, one country. Your suffering is my suffering."

After delivering that message — first in Tamil, then in Sinhala, then in English — Athulathumudali outlined the government's plan to rebuild the peninsula's northeastern quarter, captured by the army from Tamil rebels in an offensive that ended June 1.

The goal is to feed the people, house the homeless and restore basic government services, Athulathumudali said.

But there are many obstacles facing the government in what Athulathumudali called "a campaign to win the stomachs, hearts and minds" of Tamil civilians.

Tamils in Point Pedro, 330

kilometres north of Colombo, fear the army and are unsure the government can deliver on its promises.

The people also retain a loyalty to the Tamil rebels — many of them husbands, sons or brothers — who are seen as the frontline fighters for minority Tamil rights in this majority Sinhalese nation.

The main questions facing Sri Lanka are whether the army can hold the eastern Vadammarachchi territory it won from the rebels

and calm the Tamils now under its care.

The Tamil rebels are reported to be regrouping in villages in the south of the peninsula and in the town of Jaffna in the west.

"They have lost the battle, but there's nothing to indicate they are ready to concede the war," said a western diplomat speaking on condition he not be identified.

He pointed out that the day after the army's offensive ended, Tamil rebels killed 32 Buddhist

monks after pulling them from a bus in the eastern Amparar district. The next day they set off a car bomb just outside the army-held fort on the edge of Jaffna town, injuring 40 soldiers.

"That's not surrender as I read it," the diplomat said.

In Point Pedro, more than 1,100 civilians, mostly women and children, have taken refuge at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. A white flag flutters from the cross atop the church steeple.

"We are afraid to go home," said one woman, who asked that her name be withheld. "We don't know what the army will do to us, to our daughters. We are now defenceless."

In Point Pedro and in the nearby port town of Valvetthurai, Tamils complain bitterly that more than 3,500 young men have been detained by the army for interrogation about possible rebel connections.

K. Sodhilingam, 53, a government worker whose 27-year-old son was arrested, asked: "How can they do this and ask me to support them?"

The government also must deal with food and housing problems. Mortar exchanges between the Tamil rebels and the army destroyed or damaged hundreds of houses in Valvetthurai and some in Point Pedro.

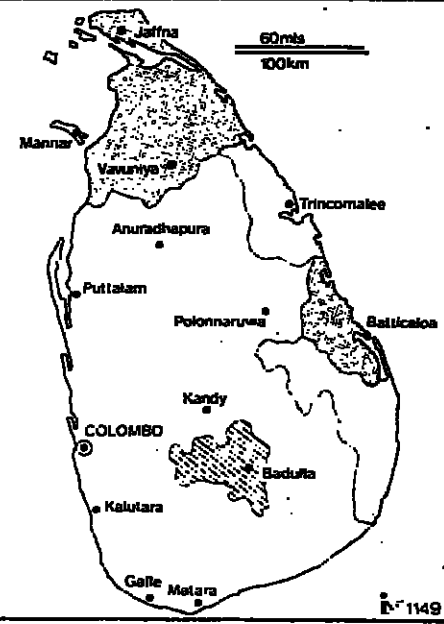
### Sri Lanka: Tamil areas

Sri Lanka Tamils descend from South Indian settlers and leftovers of invasions 1000 - 2500 years ago.

Indian Tamils descend from workers imported for British plantations 70-120 years ago.

Country's population: 15m  
 SINHALA 74.0%  
 SRI LANKA TAMIL 12.6%  
 INDIAN TAMIL 5.6%  
 MOOR 7.1%  
 OTHER 0.7%  
 1981 Census

Over 50% Sri Lankan Tamil  
 20-35% Sri Lankan Tamil  
 Up to 47% Indian Tamil



## Italian election could provide major opening for Communists

By Barry Moody  
 Reuters

ROME — Italy's general election in a week's time could mark a watershed in the country's post-war politics and create the best chance yet for the powerful Communist Party to win a role in government, political sources say.

The communists are Italy's second largest party, polling nearly 30 per cent in the last election in 1983 compared with the Christian Democrats' 33 per cent.

But they have been excluded from active government since 1947. The existence of such a large "frozen opposition" is a major reason for Italy's traditional instability.

The June 14-15 election was

called a year ahead of schedule after a bitter eight-week political crisis which brought down the previous five-party government of Socialist Premier Bettino Craxi and torpedoed all attempts to resurrect it.

The crisis was caused by a bitter power struggle between Craxi's party, which held the balance of power, and the Christian Democrats, Italy's biggest group ever since World War II.

This bitterness extended into a spiteful election campaign which has at times sucked in other members of the former coalition — Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals.

Policies have become almost invisible as the politicians, especially from the Christian Democrats and Socialists, engage in a raw exchange of insults, which

appears to have increased the feeling among many Italians that politicians are fighting a private battle of little interest to the ordinary citizen.

But the fierce conflict could have deep long term effects and force a redrawing of Italy's political map.

Many analysts believe distrust and dislike is now so severe that the Christian Democrats and Socialists will be unable to form another coalition and will seek other partners.

The five party formula has ruled Italy for six years, three and a half of them under Craxi's premiership. But the Socialists and Christian Democrats have cooperated in government for more than two decades.

An irreversible rupture be-

tween them would force the creation of totally new alliances in Italy whose system of proportional representation condemns the country to frequently shaky coalitions.

The Communist campaign has been aimed at exploiting their aloofness during the in-fighting of the crisis.

One of their major campaign slogans is "close to the people, far away from intrigues."

Both the Christian Democrats and the Communists have repeatedly stated during the campaign that they are not potential partners, denying accusations from other parties that they are plotting to form what would be an overwhelmingly powerful alliance.

It would be electoral suicide for

either party to speak of a possible alliance before the vote because many of their voters support them because of their historic opposition to the other.

But analysts say this position could be overturned after the vote if the Christian Democrats finds it impossible to re-enter an alliance with the Socialists and is tempted by a marriage of convenience with the Communists which would dominate all other parties.

Alternatively the Communists might be wooed into a leftwing government with the Socialists which would exclude the Christian Democrats for the first time since the war, some analysts say.

A survey of opinion last week in the respected Corriere della Sera newspaper appeared to confirm the opportunity for the Com-

munist.

It showed that only 26 per cent of those polled wanted a reconstruction of the five-party formula.

More than 20 per cent favoured a left-wing alliance including the Communists and 14.8 per cent a pact between the Communists and Christian Democrats.

The Communists have pursued a democratic role, distancing themselves from Stalinist type policies for many years and the survey showed that they have clearly become an alternative for many Italians.

The Communists have fostered this advantage during the campaign by persuading many former establishment figures or well-known personalities to run as independents in the Communist lists.



## First humans more ape-like than assumed

By Joyce Rensberger

**ANTHROPOLOGISTS** searching in East Africa have discovered the first known fossil limb bones of the species long regarded as the earliest true human, *Homo habilis*, and have been started to find that its body was far more ape-like than had been assumed.

The discovery, made last summer in Tanzania's Olduvai Gorge and announced last month, could lead to a new view of the pace and pattern of human evolution. The bones reveal that even though the species had attained a significant increase in brain size beyond its more ape-like ancestors and was the first maker of stone tools, its females stood only 3 to 3½ feet tall, no larger than its apes. Although males are presumed to have been taller, none of their skeletons is known to have been found. More importantly, the new skeleton's arms were long, reaching almost to the knees in ape fashion and were more heavily built, like those of apes.

Scientists say the surprisingly small size and ape-like limbs suggest that the evolutionary transition from *Homo habilis* to *Homo*

*erectus*, a species whose bodies were of modern size and proportions, may have been dramatically abrupt. The nearly complete skeleton of a 12-year-old *Homo erectus* boy, found in 1984, was 5 feet, 6 inches tall, leading anthropologists to believe the youngster would have been a six-footer in adulthood.

The new skeleton's discoverers say the fossils help to identify the period in which human ancestors, which had long been bipedal but still climbed in trees with some regularity, abandoned the trees completely and made a total commitment to full-time life on the ground.

That period may have been the 200,000-year span between 1.8 million years ago, when the latest ape-like *Homo habilis* lives, and 1.6 million years ago, when the earliest known *Homo erectus* lived. In evolutionary terms, the interval is brief and the change in bodily anatomy that happened then would be considered abrupt.

The skeleton offers the most dramatic evidence yet that human evolution has, at least on occasion, undergone the kind of sudden jump envisioned in the relatively new evolutionary theory

of punctuated equilibrium. This theory argues that new species arise not through long periods of gradual change but in sudden bursts of change that punctuate far longer periods of unchanging equilibrium.

"What's so exciting is that we can now make a good case for a major shift in the behaviour of early hominids and say just when it happened," said Donald C. Johanson, director of the private Institute of Human Origins, who made the discovery with Tim White, professor of anthropology at the University of California, both in Berkeley. Johanson and White led a 10-member team that also included researchers from the National Museums of Tanzania. A report on the new skeleton is published in *Nature*.

The skeleton — which includes an upper jaw, many teeth, fragments of the skull and face, the bones of a relatively complete arm, a partial thighbone and a fragment of shinbone — is considered to be that of an adult female because of its small size. Males and females of that time are known to have differed significantly in size, much as in the case with modern apes.

"If this was a male, you'd have to imagine the female being about two feet tall and that doesn't make much sense," Johanson said. "What we think is that the bodies of these creatures were pretty much like those of Lucy."

"Lucy" is the nickname of a female of an early form of *Australopithecus* that Johanson discovered in Ethiopia, the most

complete known skeleton of its species. This pre-human species arose about 4 million years ago and gave rise to *Homo habilis* around 2 million years ago.

The females of *Australopithecus* were much smaller than the males. Most anthropologists had assumed, however, that *Homo habilis* had evolved significantly toward the modern human model of a very small difference. More importantly, most had assumed that *Homo habilis* had a body more like that of modern people than that of its more ape-like ancestors.

The limb bones of the new skeleton, however, reveal that its arms were 95 per cent as long as its legs, much closer to the ape pattern of 100 per cent than to the modern human pattern of 70 per

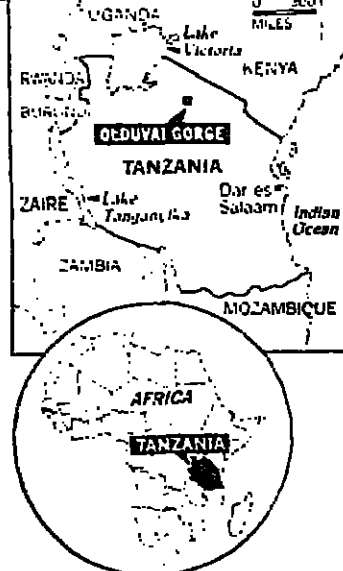
cent. Moreover, the bones are more heavily built, the cross section showing thicker walls and a narrower space than in modern human bones. This indicates the creatures were more heavily muscled in proportion to their size.

"What we're probably looking at here," White said, "is a major transition in human evolution involving behaviour and anatomy. Something major and dramatic happened here."

Previous discoveries of foot and hand bones of *Homo habilis* have shown that its fingers and toes were somewhat curved, in the ape fashion, while those of modern humans are straight. These are seen as adaptations to climbing in trees. *Homo erectus* hands and feet fit the modern

pattern. White noted that the rise of *Homo erectus* also saw a sudden change in teeth size, molars becoming smaller in proportion to the jaw, suggesting a change in the use of the teeth. Nobody knows the nature of the change but it could have been a switch to a meatier diet, reducing the amount of chewing to tough vegetable foods, or more processing of the same vegetables outside the mouth.

Before Johanson and White began work at Olduvai Gorge, it was the longtime province of Louis and Mary Leakey, who made many important discoveries of hominid fossils and stone tools there. Louis died in 1972 and Mary retired in 1984 — The Washington Post.



## French are so false at loving

By Brian Moynahan

A NEW guessing game is being played in French cafes and on suburban railway platforms: Spot The Cuckold. An opinion poll published last week shows that 12 per cent of the French are unfaithful to their partners.

Cuckolds thus number around 4.8 million. So, in average crowded conditions, there should be around seven per cent and a dozen per commuter platform.

Most at risk, according to the poll, are women married to Conservative-voting doctors, lawyers and advertising executives in Paris and northern France and men whose wives are business women, secretaries or in public relations.

Women are most likely to be unfaithful between the ages of 35 and 44. After 45, female infidelity drops rapidly away just as the Frenchman is getting into his stride — the acute danger age for men is from 45 to 49. Paris, the city of light, is inevitably

top of the lights-out table. Its 18 per cent figure compares with a provincial average of 7 per cent. But the hot blood of the south appears to be a myth. Infidelity is highest close to the Channel ports: Lille and the Nord Pas-de-Calais region make the running. Perhaps they feel they must live up to British expectations. Or perhaps it is the weather.

Men are twice as unfaithful as women, but female infidelity has tripled over the past 10 years while the male increase has been a mere 50 per cent.

Women cheat less often, but their affairs tend to be more serious and they are more prone to confession. It appears that up to 60 per cent of French women cuckold their husbands with his friends. Office and work come next, shading holidays and the topless beaches of San Tropez into third place.

Affairs remain a predominant bourgeois pastime. The liberal professions — law, medicine and teaching — are high indulgers.



This is attributed to the opportunities unleashed by flexible working hours. Members of the neo-Gaullist

RPR party are the most affair-prone and Communists the least. What would the General have said?

## Snail slime could help determine spread of breast cancer

By Sandra Maler

**REUTERS** — British scientists have discovered a product that could help determine, without performing a mastectomy, whether breast cancer is likely to spread — small slime.

"Lectin from the snail's reproductive gland recognises a particular sugar on a breast cancer," Middlesex hospital researcher Susan Brooks told Reuters.

"Hopefully what this means is that we will have a way of predicting whether a woman with breast cancer, which is an extremely unpredictable disease, will have recurrences," she said in an interview.

In the past few years, mastectomy — the removal of the whole breast — has been replaced by the more cosmetic lumpectomy, which removes only the lump.

The new surgery has proved much less traumatic for women but does not allow the removal of lymph node tissue from the

armpit, which has so far been the only way of predicting whether a cancer is likely to spread to other parts of the body such as the brain, liver or bones.

A cancer that will spread has generally established tiny cancerous tumours in other parts of the body but the disease may not resurface for another 20 years.

At the moment, the only way of preventing relapses after a lumpectomy is treatment by radio- or chemo-therapy, though the selection of treatment and patients is random. If the disease recurs, it may be too late to treat by the time it is spotted.

But Susan Brooks and Dr. Tony Leatham have found that what makes cancer spread is a type of carbohydrate sugar known as galactose.

They found that the snail's lectin, extracted from its albumin glands where eggs are produced, was better than other plant and animal lectins at detecting the sugar.

The lectin is applied to a thin

section of the tumour on a glass slide along with anti-bodies and a chemical which gives a colour reaction. If the sample turns brown or red, it is a sign that the cancer is a spreading one. If there is no staining, the cancer is benign.

Brooks and Leatham spent more than two years at London's Middlesex Hospital applying the test to breast cancer tumours removed between 1967 and 1972.

Middlesex, like many hospitals, keeps tumours preserved in paraffin wax from the beginning of the century.

The advantage of testing old tumours is that researchers know the history of patients for up to 20 years after the removal of the first tumour, whether they subsequently died or whether they never had any problems again.

The tests, which seem to work particularly well for pre-menopausal women of around 40 to 45 years old, showed that 80 per cent of women in which no carbohydrate sugar was detected were

still alive and free of disease after 15 years.

"Cancer is so unpredictable that 80 per cent is an impressive result," Brooks said.

Brooks and Leatham said they hoped to publish results of 350 more tests with even more impressive results in the coming months. A total of 24,000 women get breast cancer every year in Britain.

Eventually they hope to develop a test that will work for all age groups, although few women develop breast cancer before the age of 35 or 40.

The test could revolutionise cancer treatment, applying chemo- or radio-therapy where it is genuinely needed instead of at random and reassuring other women that they are unlikely to get a recurrence of the disease.

"But it will be five to 20 years before we know whether the results are meaningful," Brooks said. "Cancer is a very long-course disease."

## Cairo says goodbye to sidewalk money-changers

By Bahgat Badie

REUTERS

**CAIRO** — Cairo's money touts and drug peddlars are a dwindling community as the Egyptian government cracks down on a multi-million dollar trade in black market currency.

Once they were inescapable in the crowded hotel lobbies, the souvenir shops and bustling street arcades.

Now, at least 200 of the once-ubiquitous money changers sweat it out at detention camps in the western desert — all rounded up by police since a government currency reform programme was launched on May 11.

Scores of narcotics dealers have been arrested too. Drug smuggling is a prime factor behind the big demand for dollars on Egypt's unofficial market, says Interior Minister Zaki Badr.

He estimates black market deals in drugs and illegal money

changing are worth about \$6 million a day.

"There will be no let-up in the war of attrition against black market racketeers and drug smugglers who finance their contraband goods with black market dollars," he said.

Central Bank Governor Ahmad Salahuddin Hamid predicts that the black market will gradually wither away as the government consolidates an official foreign exchange market.

"The existence of the black market is a temporary phenomenon. It has a very limited function," he said.

Unofficial market dealers will not be prosecuted if they operate through legal banks and share their premium with them, Hamid added. But money changing by street peddlars is strictly illegal.

One money tout who had a lucrative business in a wealthy residential district has closed down his cigarette stall and left

the country.

Another told Reuters the narcotics dealers have latched onto a new ruse to escape tight government control and finance their business — smuggling gold out of the country to buy their supply of drugs.

"It's safer, for the time being at least," he said.

Newspapers carry almost daily reports of the arrest of drugs smugglers, mainly handling cannabis. Egypt has the death penalty for drugs smuggling or trafficking, although no executions have been carried out.

A campaign has also been launched to educate young people on the dangers of cocaine and heroin. Some matchboxes carry warnings against the drugs known as "white poison."

The government has tolerated an unofficial currency market which gave importers a source of foreign exchange and eased pressure on the dollar-stripped

official banks.

Almost all private sector imports were financed by the black market before the new measures setting up the official free market.

Only 40 per cent of imports are now financed through the official free market and the rest will have to rely on unofficial deals.

The banks took in \$80 million in less than three weeks after the currency reforms were announced, suggesting that some unofficial dealers were losing out.

A committee of private and public sector banks now sets a daily exchange rate for the Egyptian pound against the dollar, originally set close to that on the unofficial market.

The reform was part of a package, agreed with the International Monetary Fund (IMF), which enabled Egypt to reschedule some of its \$40 billion in foreign debts, mainly to West European governments.

## Baseball card shows attract heavy hitters

By Susan Zeidler

REUTERS

**SECAUCUS, New Jersey** — At seven o'clock on a Saturday morning 100 dealers troop into a convention hall, carrying box after box of baseball cards.

By nine a.m., every bit of the available display space is covered with baseball cards and memorabilia. The doors are flung open and in pours a horde of collectors.

Scenes like this are happening all over America because baseball card collecting, once the hobby of a few, has become a multi-million dollar industry.

Standard cards measure 2½-inches by 3½-inches and have a picture of a baseball player on one side and statistics on the other.

The first cards were issued in the 1880s with tobacco and candy and some are still sold with chewing gum. Currently most valuable are the remaining few 1910 Honus Wagner tobacco cards, one of which sold for \$23,000 in mint condition last year.

These days, cards of newcomer sensation Eric Davis, the Cincinnati Reds' outfielder, are the big seller, going for \$12. On the other hand, cards of New York Nets pitcher Dwight Gooden have sunk to \$3.

"Baseball card collecting is the fastest growing hobby in the world," says Alan Rosen, one of the dealers at the Secaucus show.

As he speaks, a man walks over to his table and finds a nearly complete set of rare 1932 cards. Rosen picks up a card to let the man inspect it. A few words are exchanged and the man writes out a \$21,000 cheque for 21 cards.

Since 1981, Rosen has earned his living solely by dealing in baseball cards and rarely has a week-end passed without his taking part in a show.

The bearded, energetic Rosen was nicknamed Mr. Mint by a fellow dealer who was impressed by his ability to pick out mint condition cards — and the name stuck.

Rosen, a 41-year-old former antiques dealer from New Jersey, says he sold \$1.9 million worth of

baseball cards last year and expects sales of more than \$2.5 million this year.

"There are more and more people coming into the hobby every day," he says.

Baseball card shows have been around since the late 1970s, but now, collectors say, there are four a week in major cities where there used to be one a month.

Sales and trading of baseball cards have rocketed as the public has become more and more interested in their investment value.

The three largest U.S. card companies are Topps, Donruss and Fleer, and the latter two cut back production in 1984 to drive up the value of their cards.

Topps, the biggest card producer, reported that sales nearly doubled last year to \$59 million from \$30 million in 1983.

"Collecting cards is like the stock market," says Rosen, adding: "It's like — what have you done for me lately?"

For example, Davis has hit a string of home runs this season and his Topps' card value has

already climbed to \$12 while his Donruss is selling in the mid-20s.

On the other hand, Dwight Gooden cards, which sold for \$9 last year, have fallen to \$3. The pitcher's recent treatment for cocaine problems means he is now considered a bad risk, Rosen said.

Most enthusiasts start as collectors and then become week-end dealers to try to recoup their costs, says Stephen Hisler, a partner in National Pastime, a company that promotes card shows.

Weekend dealers typically make \$50 to \$2,000 a show. "It sort of becomes an addiction," says Neil Blair, an electrical engineer who had just bought \$500 worth of cards from Rosen.

Blair has been collecting cards for 12 years and says he has a collection valued at a little over \$100,000.

"My wife doesn't realise that this is a great investment," he says. "It cost me only \$50,000 because I sold many cards as their prices soared."

Rosen feels that older, rarer, quality cards are the best.

## Loan sharks drive luckless borrowers to crime and suicide

By Michael Hughes

REUTERS

**HONG KONG** — It's easy to do business with Hong Kong's gangster-backed loan sharks but ending the transactions can be a lot more difficult, with some desperate debtors finding suicide the only way out.

For the loan sharks, the racket brings enormous profits and police complain that even when they persuade reluctant borrowers to co-operate in a prosecution, the penalties are inadequate.

The borrowers, mostly low-income workers from Hong Kong's teeming tenements, agree to pay interest rates which can add up to 1,000 per cent a year.

They sometimes find themselves making payments for years, without reducing the original sum, which may have been as little as \$100.

If they default on their repayments they don't face a cosy chat with a mildly irate bank manager but a visit from a baseball bat-wielding thug or even the coercion of a girlfriend into prostitution.

"The loan sharks drive people into burglary, prostitution and thefts from employers and every year you get suicides with people leaving notes saying they just

can't take any more," police superintendent Martin Cowley told Reuters.

"Ninety-five per cent of the borrowers have gambling debts, usually from mah-jong or horses. The gamblers' mentality is 'one big win and I can sort this out' and that is the beginning of the slippery slope."

"We have yet to deal with a case where a man went to loan sharks for medical expenses for his dying mother," said Cowley, with a cynical smile.

He is assistant district commander (crime) for Kowloon's Yau Ma Tei district, where the numerous night clubs and less formal places of entertainment attract organised crime figures including loan sharks.

A nine-man squad was set up in Yau Ma Tei a year ago to investigate loan shark-related crime.

Said Cowley, a 22-year veteran in the Hong Kong force: "The loan sharks are really entrepreneurial capitalists providing a service people can't get elsewhere. These borrowers have exhausted all legitimate sources of credit."

He said most loans were for between 1,000 and 2,000 dollars (\$130 to \$260).

From a 1,000-dollar loan the shark would immediately deduct 200 dollars as a "service charge"

and then ask for 1,200 dollars within seven days to clear the debt. The alternative is payments of 200 dollars every seven to 10 days.

"This represents over 1,000-per-cent interest a year," Cowley said.

"With only 50 such loans, if none of these people paid off the principal, and you would be amazed how many don't, at the end of a year the loan shark would have profits of over 500,000 dollars," he said.

"Most people think they will clear the debt within a week or two, but it doesn't happen, and because they are low income workers, like waiters, they are paying out 25 per cent of their income maintaining the debt."

Cowley said in one case uncovered by the special squad a man had been repaying a 1,000 dollar loan for 10 years.

"Under these terms a lot of people think of defaulting and that is where the nastiness comes in. Successful loan sharks must operate out of fear and to generate such fear it is inevitable there is going to be a link with organised crime."

Crime throughout Hong Kong, which has a 95 per cent Chinese population, is organised by the ruthless triad societies.

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# Becker advances on grass build-up to Wimbledon

LONDON (AP) — West Germany's Boris Becker, playing his first match on grass in the build-up to Wimbledon, beat Peter Dooan 6-2, 6-4 in the opening round of the \$300,000 Stella Artois Tournament at Queen's Club in West London Tuesday.

Becker, going for third successive Wimbledon title later this month at the age of 19, looked at home on his favourite surface and took just one hour to beat his Australian opponent on a slippery court.

The top-seeded West German lost just 11 points on serve and pulled out nine aces, including three in the last game.

"I am surprised how well I played," said Becker, who had practised for just 90 minutes on grass since leaving Paris after the French Open, where he reached the semifinals on the red clay of Roland Garros.

"My sight was green at the end of today, instead of red," Becker said. "The difference between grass and clay is like having a hot shower, and a cold one. Everything is different. The main thing is you have to think differently."

Other first-round winners on

the second day of the tournament — rain prevented any play Monday — included defending champion Tim Mayotte of the United States and Sweden's Stefan Edberg, two other grass court specialists.

But France's Yannick Noah was the first seed to be eliminated.

Mayotte, from Springfield, Mass., downed fellow American Chip Hopper, 6-2, 6-4. Edberg beat Sammy Giammalva of the United States 6-4, 6-4 while



Boris Becker

Andreas Maurer of West Germany put out Noah, who was seeded fourth, 3-6, 7-6, 6-3.

## German athletes get ready for Thompson

BOON (R) — West German decathletes Juergen Hingsen and Siegfried Wentz will miss next month's European Cup so they can recover from injuries before taking on arch-rival Daley Thompson of Britain in the World Athletics Championships. Hingsen and Wentz, who won silver and bronze medals behind Thompson at the 1983 world championships, have set their sights firmly on ending the Briton's seven-year dominance.

## World soccer champions aim to break Italian jinx

ZURICH (R) — Argentina is under pressure to break an Italian jinx when the two sides meet for a friendly on Wednesday in the South Americans' first full international since they won the World Cup last year.

The Argentines, who dethroned Italy as world cup holders in Mexico, have won only once in nine meetings. Their sole success came 31 years ago with a narrow 1-0 win in Buenos Aires.

"Another win against Italy is long overdue," said Argentine trainer Carlos Bilardo. "We will not be taking this match lightly at all." For his part, Italian manager Azelegio Vicini said: "We do not intend to allow it to become a Maradona show."

Argentina drew 1-1 with Italy in the first round of the World Cup in Mexico. The South Americans went on to beat West Germany 3-2 in the final and lift the trophy for the second time since 1978.

Wednesday's game is Argentina's last test before they host the South American Cup later this month and Bilardo expects to bring back several world cup stars, led by Captain Diego Maradona.

Maradona was among those absent from a brief European visit in March when Argentina lost 2-1 to Italian club Roma.

The Italians, their eyes on next year's European championship, were riding high after an unbeaten seven-match run under new manager Vicini. But they were brought down to earth with a third last week in Stockholm where they were beaten 1-0 by Sweden in a qualifying tie.

Vicini has been forced by injuries to bolster the squad he named last week with debutant Mauro Tassotti, a 27-year-old defender from AC Milan.

"We will try to make it a great game. But we do not intend to allow it to become a Maradona show. We will make things tough for him," Vicini promised, adding that Maradona would most likely be marked by the Napoli teammate Ciro Ferrara.

"Too much must not be read into our defeat by Sweden," he said. "We have several young players who have just moved up from the under-21's. They need time to settle down."

## Disqualified Australian athlete compensated

SYDNEY (R) — Tani Ruckle, the first woman home in Sunday's Australian Marathon, on Tuesday received 5,000 dollars (\$3,500) compensation after becoming the first marathon runner to be disqualified for using a pacemaker.

Race officials said a video tape of the race showed Ruckle, who will run in the World Championships in Rome in August, had been paced through the second half of the race by Joe Buttigieg, a 38-year-old jogger who joined the marathon illegally.

Maltese-born Ruckle was stripped of her title, her 10,000-dollar (\$7,000) winners' cheque and her qualifying time for the Seoul Olympics a day after winning in two hours 37 minutes 52 seconds.

Mexico's Maria Trujillo, who finished second, was named the winner of the race in Sydney.

## Olympic champ Coe considers foot surgery

LONDON (R) — Britain's Olympic 1,500 metres champion Sebastian Coe is considering undergoing surgery to cure a foot injury and may miss the European Cup in Prague later this month.

Coe, the world 800 metres record holder, said X-ray examinations had revealed a calcified growth on his heel bone beneath the tendon.

"My instinct is to have it removed which would mean being out of action for 10 days," he was quoted as saying in British newspapers Tuesday.

"It's the sort of injury that, if I leave it another few weeks, will become serious."

## Pending Senate bill to expedite Lendl's U.S. citizenship

GREENWICH, Connecticut (AP) — A special bill pending in the U.S. Senate would expedite tennis star Ivan Lendl's application to become a citizen of the United States.

The "private bill" sponsored by U.S. Senator Lowell Weicker, would waive the normal five-year waiting period between permanent resident status and the ability to apply for citizenship.

It would pave the way for Lendl, currently a Czechoslovakian citizen living in Greenwich for the past seven years on a visa, to represent the United States in international events, such as the Davis Cup.

The legislation, now pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee, must be passed like any other bill by the full house of representatives and Senate, said Steve Snider, a spokesman for Weicker.

President Ronald Reagan would then be required to sign the bill into law.

## France behind closed doors as rugby semifinal nears

SYDNEY (R) — France showed increasing signs of tension on Tuesday as coach Jacques Fouroux declared his team would train behind closed doors for Saturday's world cup semifinal against Australia.

Fouroux also decided to delay for 48 hours the naming of the team for the semifinal. It will now be announced on Thursday.

"We are going to hide. We are preparing a trick — we are going to play like the Fijians," said Fouroux in an attempt at a joke with disappointed journalists.

Fouroux said he needed the extra time to evaluate fully the lessons from Sunday's quarter-final victory over Fiji and to allow injured players more time to recover.

Scrumhalf Pierre Berbizier appears the player most likely to miss the Australia game after requiring five stitches in a deep gash in the back of his left thigh,

picked up during the Fiji match.

"He is very doubtful," Fouroux said, although Berbizier, who did not train on Tuesday, appeared less pessimistic. "I would prefer to wait until Thursday before giving my verdict. Nothing is decided either way as yet," he said.

Second-row forward Alain Lorieux also stood on the sidelines to rest a painful calf but fullback Serge Blanco, who came off near the end of the quarter-final with a muscle pull, appeared to suffer only minor discomfort when he ran.

The French squad went on a boat trip round Sydney Harbour Tuesday afternoon before spending the evening watching a video of the Australia-Ireland quarter-final.

"I will take note of our match and that of the Australians before naming a team," Fouroux said.

## SPORTS IN BRIEF

### Ajax finalises transfer of Stapleton

AMSTERDAM (R) — Ajax Amsterdam, European Cup winners' Cup holders, have completed negotiations to sign striker Frank Stapleton from Manchester United, an Ajax spokesman said Tuesday. Stapleton, 31, an Irish international, is expected to sign a two-year contract with the Dutch club this week. The spokesman declined to give financial details of the deal, saying only: "Financially we have agreed. Only his accommodation remains to be settled." The club had also entered the final stages of negotiations with Monaco about buying Danish defender Soeren Busk, 34, he said. Ajax, who are losing top-scoring striker Marco Van Basten to Italy's A.C. Milan next season, have already signed Hennie Meyer from Dutch First Division team Roda J.C. and Danish international Jan Sorensen, who played with Excelsior Rotterdam last season. "These transfers will raise the average age of our side dramatically but this won't hurt us," the spokesman said.

### Tickets for European Cup selling fast

DUESSELDORF, West Germany (R) — Some 120,000 tickets have already been sold for the 1988 European Soccer Championship in West Germany. 12 months before the opening game, organisers announced Tuesday. They said a first batch of 500,000 tickets went on sale in West Germany on April 1. Almost all seats available so far for West Germany's three group games and the final have been sold, they said. But a further quota of 450,000 tickets for sale abroad will be released after the draw for the eight-nation tournament on January 12 next year. The championship takes place in eight West German cities for June 10 to 25.

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## U.S. basketball team to face international challenge

BOSTON (AP) — The National Basketball Association (NBA) will play its first games against international competition when the Milwaukee Bucks meet the Soviet national team and European champion Tracer Milan of Italy in a round-robin tournament Oct. 23-25.

The tournament, at the Mecca arena in Milwaukee, was organized by the NBA and the international governing body for basketball, FIBA.

"We have a representative, solid, winning NBA team," NBA commissioner David Stern said Monday. "We would not be embarrassed to lose a game we would be surprised. But we believe that international teams have improved enough to be competitive."

Stern said the Bucks were chosen because "we wanted a team that would win, but we were afraid it would scare off the international teams" if the Boston Celtics or Los Angeles Lakers

were selected.

"We want nice, friendly games that we win," Stern said. Milwaukee centre Jack Sikma said he was looking forward to the competition.

"It's going to be exciting to be involved in that," Sikma said. "I've never had the opportunity to play against a Soviet team at any level. It comes at a good time, between the start of training camp and the exhibition season. It will be fun."

The nationally televised tournament will consist of three games, with the Bucks playing Tracer Milan on Oct. 23, the Soviets meeting Tracer Milan on Oct. 24 and the Bucks and the Soviets meeting in the finale Oct. 25.

Stern said the rules for the games have not been finalized, although zone defenses, illegal in the NBA, probably will be allowed.

"As hosts, we are likely to treat our guests well and lean toward

international rules," Stern said. "But perhaps we will have 12-minute quarters."

International rules provide for 20-minute halves.

The tournament winner will get \$50,000, with \$30,000 to the runner-up and \$20,000 to the third-place team. The Bucks will donate their prize money to local charities.

Stern joked that the \$100,000 in prize money will be split three ways if each team wins one game, "and I'll keep the extra penny."

Stern said that Boris Stankovic, secretary general of FIBA, was a key promoter in organizing the tournament.

In a telex from Athens, Greece, read by Stern, Stankovic said: "This is an event of worldwide sports significance. This event will further the international growth of basketball and is a unique first step in creating opportunities for competition among the world's greatest basketball players."

The Soviets' top player, 7-foot-

2 Arvidas Sabonis, is sidelined by an achilles' tendon injury and will not be able to play for four more months.

But Stern said he had been assured that Sabonis, who was drafted by the NBA's Portland Trail Blazers last year, would be on the Soviet team if he is healthy.

Tracer Milan this year became the first team since 1973 to win the European Grand Slam of basketball. Led by former NBA scoring champion Bob McAdoo and Ken Barlow, a 1986 first-round draft choice from Notre Dame, Tracer Milan won the Italian Championship, the Cup of Italy and the European Championships Cup.

Joining McAdoo and Barlow on the front line is four-time Olympian Dino Meneghin.

Stern said he did not expect the tournament to be a one-time international event.

"We are looking to playing games in other NBA cities and around the world," Stern said.

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2- Shakir Farhan	A. Nael	Owner	Yousef	54.5
3- Mwatak Oudh Kaisy	Wahashin	Owner	Yousef	54.5
4- Ali El Madad	Jazy	Owner	Rasheed	53
5- Mohammad A. El Jalil	Milak	Owner	Eid	51.5
6- Mohammad A. El Jalil	Shrook	Owner	Eid	48.5
7- Awad Mahmoud	M. Tarik	Owner	Dallalah	50
8- Mohammad Salman Nabulsi	M. Selman	Owner	Ahmad	48.5
9- Ahmad Khalaf El Imran	A. Hisban	Owner	Ahmad	48.5
10- Mohammad Mifak	S. Iskandar	Owner	Ahmad	48.5
11- Abdullah A. El Raheem	W. El Asheer	Owner	Ahmad	48.5

## THIRD RACE 5.00 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1600 METRES DOUBLE TOTE 2/3

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2- Ali Fared El Saad	Sary	Aly	Rasheed	50
3- Hany Kamal El Beharat	Marsom	Aly	Thameen	56
4- Nawwal Anwar El Shalan	Sarkh	Mhsin	Kasim	53
5- Ibrahim Kamal El Beharat	Nasmin	Aly	Yousef	50
6- Wasil Kamal El Beharat	F. Khair	Aly	Fawaz	50
7- Nimir El Hmoud	Borkan	Owner	Mahmoud	50
8- Nimir El Hmoud	Libih	Owner	Ahmad	48.5
9- Samy Yacoub Madros	A. El Fawis	Adnan	George	50
10- Mohammad Yousef A. Swallim Rawan	Owner	Owner	Saad	48.5

## FIFTH RACE 6.00 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES DOUBLE TOTE 4/5

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Wasil Kamal El Beharat	Shallal	Aly	Rasheed	60
2- Ziad Samy Madros	Min Kareem	Adnan	Nasir	57
3- Ibrahim Hraish	Waly	Aly	Nasir	56
4- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Azzih	Abbas	Fawaz	54.5
5- Ghalib Haddadin	Tarik	Owner	George	53
6- Mohammad Ibrahim Nay	Falin	Owner	Yousef	51.5
7- Sir El Din N. El Iji	El Raiah	Owner	Kasim	51.5
8- Naeef Anwar El Shalan	El Mdalah	Mhsin	Kasim	51.5
9- Nimir El Hmoud	El Ghool	Owner	Mahmoud	50
10- Samy Haddadin	Raad	George	George	50

## SECOND RACE 4.30 FOR BEGINNER HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES DOUBLE TOTE 1/2

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Saad Mohammad A. El Jalil	S. Saad	Owner	Mahmoud	54.5
2- Hikmet Mohammad	Boshra	Owner	George	50
3- Samy Haddadin	Jarhi	Owner	George	50
4- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	Sabalan	Abbas	Fawaz	50
5- H.H. Late Sherif Nasir Stable	S. El Khal	Abbas	Fawaz	50
6- Mamdouh Anwar El Shalan	Izzina	Mhsin	Kasim	50
7- Ghalib Haddadin	Ikhlas	George	George	48.5
8- Nimir El Hmoud	Kashmir	Owner	A. Jaghil	48.5
9- Nimir El Hmoud	Sahel	Owner	Mahmoud	48.5
10- Wasil Kamal El Bsharat	Mashil	Aly	Nasir	48.5

## FOURTH RACE 5.30 FOR THIRD CLASS HORSES DISTANCE 1000 METRES DOUBLE TOTE 3/4

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Ahmad Mohammad El Hisamy	Alwah	Owner	Mahmoud	54.5
2- Ghalib A. Jabir	S. Maalik	Owner	A. Amarah	54.5
3- Yousef Mohammad Mousa	Gharibh	Owner	A. Jaghil	54.5
4- Mohammad Khalid El Fawz	Sopod	Owner	Fawaz	54.5
5- Aly Awad Mnsil	El Nimir	Owner	El Daham	53
6- Mohammad A. El Saleem	Nadir	Owner	George	53
7- Dr. A. El Naeem A. Wandy	R. Maen	Owner	George	51.5
8- Ziad Abboud Nafie	Anan	Owner	Yousef	48.5
9- Basil Yousef	Ghareeb	Owner	Yousef	50

## SIXTH RACE FOR AMATEURS DISTANCE 1000 METRES

Owner	Horse	Trainer	Jockey	Weight
1- Mrs. Vicki Kayyal	Jeed	Owner	Waled Kamal	57
2- Miss Layla Iz El Deen	Farah	Owner	Farah	56
3- Steve Jahshan	Shamaal	Owner	Shamaal	54.5
4- Hanna Jahshan	Saada	Owner	Najim El Nady	53
5- Ahmad Sharkawy	Jamiah	Owner	Jamiah	51.5
6- Ibrahim Hraish	Samir	Owner	Samir	51.5
7- Bideek Rafellian	Samir	Owner	Samir	51.5
8- Shareef El Saby	Samir	Owner	Samir	51.5
9- Shareef El Zaby	Samir	Owner	Samir	51.5
10- Walailey Imtais	Samir	Owner	Samir	51.5

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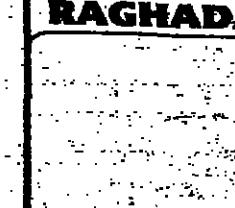
Cinema **PLAZA** Tel: 677420



## SECRET ADMIRER

Performances: 3:30, 6:00, 8:30, 10:30

Cinema **RAGHADAN** Tel: 622198



Performances: 12:15, 3:15, 5:45, 8:15







## Hundreds of Tamils flee Jaffna fearing new attack

COLOMBO (R) — Hundreds of Tamils have fled the northern Jaffna peninsula in Sri Lanka in the past two days fearing further attacks by security forces pursuing separatist guerrillas, residents said Tuesday.

They said about 400 Tamils arrived Monday in Vavuniya, 140 kilometres south of Jaffna, in six buses, and hundreds of others had gone to Mannar and Mullaitivu close by.

They feared that the security forces, which swept through the guerrilla-infested Vadamarachchi and other rebel strongholds in the past two weeks, would continue their offensive, the Vavuniya residents told Reuters by telephone.

Indian High Commissioner (Ambassador) Jyotindra Nath Dixit has asked the government to provide protection for Indian citizens in Colombo, fearing that

an anti-India demonstration planned by Buddhist monks might turn violent, official sources said. The monks plan to demonstrate outside Mr. Dixit's residence to protest against last week's violation of Sri Lankan airspace by Indian planes dropping relief supplies for Tamils in Jaffna, the organisers said.

They will also protest against the massacre of 32 monks last Tuesday by Tamil guerrillas who, the organisers said, were supported by India.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulthumudali said Monday the intrusion of Indian planes last Thursday would be raised at a

meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

The Island newspaper, in a report from New Delhi, said ambassadors of five-member countries were discussing how to raise the issue at SAARC foreign ministers' meeting in the Indian capital on June 17.

"The idea is to administer a gentle rebuke to India," the newspaper said.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross society rejected Indian charges that there was an acute shortage of food in Jaffna. India had said it was dropping food supplies because thousands of Tamils were starving.

"We found that there were sufficient stocks of food and other essential items to meet the requirements of the people," the Red Cross society said Tuesday after its chairman and secretary visited Jaffna.

## Philippine leftist leader survives ambush

MANILA (R) — Armed men firing automatic rifles and hurling a grenade ambushed a car carrying Philippine leftist leader Bernabe Buscayno just before midnight, wounding him and three others and killing a television cameraman.

Mr. Buscayno, former chief of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) and a defeated candidate in recent senatorial elections, was ambushed in Quezon city in suburban Manila shortly after he appeared on a television talk show.

The street-corner attack followed the murders of 13 policemen and soldiers in the Philippines, mostly in Manila, in a week-long campaign of street assassinations largely blamed by the military on Communist hit-squads called "sparrows."

Mr. Buscayno, popularity known by his guerrilla nom-de-guerre Commander Dante, told Reuters the assassins might have been soldiers who wanted to avenge the deaths of their colleagues.

"People in the area said some of the gunmen wore combat boots and that they had been waiting in the street for some time, not minding whether any one saw them or not," Mr. Buscayno said in a telephone interview from his hospital bed.

Mr. Buscayno took two bullets in the back but doctors said he was out of danger. Three of his companions, a television news-writer, the news-writer's wife and the driver of the car were seriously wounded.

The lone fatality, Channel 9 cameraman Manuel Sanchez, died of a gunshot wound in the face.

"Let us not draw any hasty conclusions. The case is being thoroughly investigated," Capital Command constabulary chief Brigadier-General Alexander Aguirre said when asked whether soldiers or police were involved in the attack.

Mr. Buscayno, who survived by diving into the car floor, estimated that about five men took part in the attack.

"There were two bursts of continuous firing from automatic rifles and pistols. I shoved my body deep into the car. Then I heard the explosion of a grenade," Mr. Buscayno said.

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## Over 50 arrested in East Berlin clashes

EAST BERLIN (R) — East German police using batons clashed early Tuesday with some 4,000 youths gathered for a third consecutive night near the Soviet embassy chanting "the wall must go" and "Gorbachev, Gorbachev."

The clashes lasted more than six hours and seemed likely to worry Communist security authorities unused to such mass disobedience. West German television said one cameraman was beaten and one arrested during the clashes.

Reporters at the scene estimated that more than 50 people were arrested by police snatches squads who plunged into the crowd whenever it surged forward against cordons sealing off the Berlin Wall area. No official figures were available.

The scenes early Tuesday were more bitter and violent than on Sunday night when dozens were seen to be arrested in police charges.

The youths gathered Monday night behind two cordons on the historic Unter Den Linden Avenue near the Soviet and U.S. embassies in the hope of hearing a concert given across the border wall in West Berlin by the British rock group Genesis.

Trouble started when several

hundred youths surrounded a cordon manned by plain clothes officials of State Security Service. They called for the wall to be ripped down and chanted the name of Kremlin leader Mikhail Gorbachev.

Many young East Germans hope Mr. Gorbachev's more liberal policies could influence their country's hardline leaders.

Police then launched charges to snatch individuals and bundle them into cars. Several resulted in fierce fighting.

The crowd responded by shouting "down with the pigs" and singing the Internationale — the anthem of World Communism. Firecrackers were also thrown.

Shortly after midnight, police formed a line across the avenue by the Soviet embassy and began moving the crowd back, as they did on Sunday away from the border.

The crowd gradually dispersed without further trouble.

The clashes, carried over the three days of a West Berlin open air concert programme, were the fiercest involving East German police in some 10 years.

In 1977, police clashed with demonstrators at the central Alexander Square and there were unconfirmed reports of deaths.

## S. Korean police arrest 2,000 political activists

SEOUL (R) — Police said they arrested more than 2,000 political activists across South Korea overnight in advance of a planned monster opposition rally in Seoul Wednesday.

Many were later released but over 1,000 will face charges in connection with alleged breaches of public security, they said.

The nation's 120,000 police went on a 48-hour maximum alert from this morning in an attempt to thwart the rally, called to coincide with the formal nomination of Roh Tae-Woo as government candidate to succeed President Chun Doo Hwan next year.

The government Monday banned the demonstration, being organised by dissidents, church groups and the Reunification Democratic Party headed by top dissident Kim Young-Sam, predicting attempts by extremists to incite street violence.

Justice Minister Chung Hae-chang said what he called impure and left-leaning elements "are expected to distribute leaflets defying the democratic constitutional system, commit arson and

the past week around Kabul as guerrillas fighting the Soviet-backed government began re-infiltrating highlands east of the capital.

Soviet forces were seeking to counter rebel activity to the north with bombing and artillery strikes, they said.

The diplomats said the guerrillas had shot down some 29 aircraft during May, including a transport plane in which 12 Afghan military pilots were killed

on May 29.

Western diplomats and guerrilla sources in Islamabad said last week that heavy fighting had been going on in eastern and southern Afghanistan since late last month, causing heavy losses among both government forces and rebels.

Western military experts estimate there are some 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan helping the Afghan army fight Western-backed guerrillas.

"Insecurity (in the north) may drag on for some time but the war will end," the source said.

The rebels, many of them Acholi soldiers who served in the disbanded Uganda National Liberation Army (UNLA), started attacking NRA units and garrisons around Gulu last August.

The UNLA was Uganda's official army until the NRA of President Yoweri Museveni overthrew President Milton Obote in January 1986.

Spaeth said the younger pilot had contacted him after reading of his exploits in East Germany.

Spaeth said he warned Rust about the dangers of flights over East Germany or Poland. He said Rust told him that he did not intend to fly over those two East European countries, but wanted to fly to Moscow and land there, Bunte reported.

"I warned him very forcefully (against the plan) because such an attempt could lead to an international conflict," Spaeth was quoted as saying.

Spaeth also told Rust such a scheme "would be suicide" and bet the younger pilot 10,000 marks (US \$100) that he would not

## COLUMNS 768

### 85,000 rare books destroyed in fire

LONDON (R) — Fire has destroyed a valuable library of 85,000 rare books at the literature college of Iran's Isfahan University, the Iranian News Agency IRNA said. The agency report, received in London, said the library contained reference books and a collection of precious volumes. It quoted a library official as saying the collection was renowned among men of literature, saying the collection was described by the fire as "a cultural and scientific disaster." IRNA quoted a library official as saying manuscripts belonging to the university were undamaged as they were kept in the campus central library.

### Robbers blow up bank, but strongbox holds

COPENHAGEN, Denmark (AP) — No one was probably more surprised than the would-be robbers after a powerful blast razed a bank building in the provincial town of Munkebo but left the strongbox intact. The blast, heard as far away as 8 kilometres, gutted the premises of the Munkebo branch of Provisbank, one of Denmark's major commercial banks. Claus Roeslev, the Munkebo branch manager, was quoted by the Copenhagen tabloid daily BT as saying the perpetrators failed to get away with any money. The bank's strongbox was all that was left standing and undamaged in the aftermath of the explosion, police said.

### U.S. executes another murderer

ANGOLA, Louisiana (AP) — A man who raped and murdered a woman during a 1980 robbery that netted a stereo and a jar of pennies was put to death in the electric chair early Tuesday. It was second execution in this south eastern U.S. state in two days. Alvin Moore Jr. was pronounced dead at 12:13 a.m. (0513 GMT), authorities said. Moore was the ninth inmate executed in the United States this year, and Louisiana's ninth since it resumed executions in 1983. Moore, 27, was condemned to die at the Louisiana state penitentiary for killing Jo Ann Wilson on July 10, 1980. Moore maintained he never stabbed the 23-year-old woman and that she willingly had sex with him. His lawyers appealed to the supreme court on Monday, but the justices voted 7-2 to deny Moore's application for a stay of execution.

### Lost barge found off S. African coast

CAPE TOWN (R) — A giant oil barge lost off South Africa's Cape coast during a storm on Friday was found, state radio reported. The barge, the size of a rugby pitch, broke loose from the American tug Atlantic Ranger while being towed from Nigeria to Abu Dhabi.

### Singer decides — forget the giraffe

LOS ANGELES (R) — Singer Michael Jackson, who bid unsuccessfully for the remains of the original "elephant man," has decided to forget about buying a giraffe. Jackson, whose proposal to add to his menagerie that already consists of a llama, a snake, a deer and chimpanzees was not well received by some neighbours, withdrew a request that zoning laws be changed so he could keep a giraffe in the backyard of his Los Angeles home. Jackson already had erected a 17-foot-high (six-metre) fence around his backyard. But when the zoning commission met, a Jackson representative, Robert Wilkerson, said he had been told to withdraw Jackson's request. "I assume Jackson had a change of heart," Wilkerson said. Howard Levine, a Jackson neighbour who attended the hearing, said he was relieved. "During the summer months the neighbourhood smells like a zoo," he declared.

### Sao Paulo has 5 rats for every human

SAO PAULO (R) — Sao Paulo, Brazil's economic capital, has five rats for every human, a local newspaper said. Noticias Populares said this was the estimate of senior health official Danter Galvanese Amato. The newspaper said this meant a rat population in the city, excluding the suburbs, of more than 40 million. Rats are a common sight in Sao Paulo's poorer districts where they can be seen roaming piles of rubbish in the streets. City hall has decreed that Wednesday will be municipal day for combating rats and the start of a 20-day campaign to try to control the rodents.

### Undertakers accused of selling body parts

PASADENA, California (R) — The owner of a funeral home and crematorium, his wife and son have been accused of selling parts of bodies, including hearts, brains and lungs, for research. Jerry Sconce, 53, his wife, Laurieanne, 50, and their son, David, 31, pleaded not guilty to selling body parts and also gold dental fillings without permission. David Sconce was alleged to have broken the jaw of a corpse with a crowbar to remove gold fillings, a spokesman for the prosecution said. The Sconces are also charged with cremating bodies in the same oven and mixing the ashes. The parents were charged with embezzling about \$100,000 in trust accounts set up by customers to cover funeral costs.

### Friend says Hart, Rice had affair

NEW YORK (R) — A woman who joined Donna Rice on two outings with former presidential hopeful Gary Hart says she is certain the Miami model had an affair with Hart despite their widely-publicised denials. Published reports that Rice spent the night with Hart at his Washington apartment led him to quit the race last month for the Democratic presidential nomination amid charges that he was a "womaniser." In an article in People magazine, Lynn Armandt said she accompanied Rice on two outings with Hart — a visit to his Washington apartment that was observed by reporters for the Miami Herald and an overnight boat trip in which she said Rice began a romance with Hart. Armandt said Rice, after the boat trip to Bimini in the Bahamas, made it "absolutely clear that (she) had slept with Gary." "She's not one to detail (her sex life) but she said she had a wonderful time with him ... that he was very gentle and romantic. She said she really liked him and thought the feelings were mutual," Armandt said. Rice also spent the night with Hart at his Washington apartment and that a Hart associate, William Broadhurst, instructed Armandt and Rice to say they had left unobserved by a back door. She added: "Of the events at Hart's Washington townhouse, the actual truth is that some of that back-door stuff they talked about never happened and Donna actually stayed in Gary's townhouse Friday night." Rice, in an article for Life magazine, declined to discuss her relationship with Hart but said publicity about the case made her feel like "a hunted animal."

### 36 U.S. servicemen sacked on gay charges

AMSTERDAM, Netherlands (AP) — Three dozen U.S. military personnel in The Netherlands have been dismissed after a covert operation to seduce homosexuals, according to a newspaper report. The series of dismissals at Soesterberg Air Force Base in the central Netherlands began last July, according to the Saturday edition of the Amsterdam newspaper Telegraaf, the nation's largest-circulation daily. The paper did not identify any of the military personnel that it said were dismissed. Two U.S. Air Force squadrons, along with support units, are stationed at the base. In The Hague, U.S. embassy spokesman "Sam" Winder declined to comment on the report. "We usually don't comment on issues involving matters of security or privacy," Mr. Winder told the Associated Press. The Telegraaf reported that American undercover agents operating at Soesterberg invited U.S. servicemen suspected of homosexuality for barbecues and other parties. Once the agents had seduced a serviceman, they would contact the

## 'Space voyage limited by human body, not machines'

HOUSTON — Painful kidney stones and other medical maladies — not technical problems — may be the biggest obstacles to a manned mission to Mars or colonisation of the moon, two U.S. space agency experts have said.

"It's the medical risks that may end up being the rate-limiting factor in long space missions. The human being is the most critical sub-system on a manned spacecraft," Dr. James Logan, chief of medical operations at the Johnson Space Centre in Houston, told a space symposium.

One side-effect of extended periods in weightlessness, known since the Skylab missions of the 1970s, is that the body is prone to developing kidney stones as the bones demineralise from a lack of regular impact with the ground, Dr. Logan said. The process is much like osteoporosis.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA) will spend more than \$40 million equipping the planned U.S. space station, scheduled for launch in the 1990s, with a medical clinic, pharmacy, diagnostic laboratory, surgical and dental facilities, Dr. Logan said.

It also plans a makeshift morgue because serious head injuries and other kinds of extraordinary health problems "are not survivable on a space station," Dr. Logan said.

"We're essentially writing them off," he said, explaining that an emergency rescue mission from Earth would cost more than \$150 million and could take a month to complete.

Wendell Mendell, a planetary

scientist with NASA, said technology would soon exist to launch, propel and return a manned spacecraft from Mars.

Meanwhile an official of the European Space Programme said Monday the Soviet Union, capitalising on setbacks in the U.S. and European Space Programmes, has become a stiff competitor for contracts to launch Western commercial satellites.

The Soviet space programme launches an average of two rockets weekly and has been engaged in talks with a Houston firm representing U.S. companies anxious to get commercial satellites into orbit, space industry officials told reporters at the symposium.

"There's no question we're worried about them," Douglas Heydon, president of the U.S. marketing subsidiary of the ArianeSpace Consortium, said of recent Soviet negotiations with American companies about launching commercial satellite payloads.

He added that ArianeSpace, which suspended launches last May after a missile had to be destroyed in flight, will resume launches in August.

"Our concern is whether the Soviets will be competing on a market-based price and we don't think they will," Heydon added.

Arthur Dula, the founder of Space Commerce Corporation, which serves as a go-between for satellite companies and the Soviet Glavcosmos programme, said the Soviet Union would eagerly undercut ArianeSpace to get business and earn hard currency.

## Pope prays before ashes of Nazi camp victims

LUBLIN (R) — Pope John Paul knelt in silent prayer before the ashes of Majdanek camp victims in the Western Polish city of Lublin Tuesday and emotionally embraced a woman survivor.

Seven hundred former inmates of the camp lined the road into the Nazi camp, now preserved as a monument, for the solemn 15-minute visit with which the Pope began the second day of a pilgrimage to his homeland.

Chopin's Funeral March echoed in the camp where 360,000 men, women and children from 29 European countries were murdered. The Pope mounted a circular mausoleum close to the crematorium and overlooking ranks of prison huts surrounded by barbed wire and watch towers.

The circular white Mausoleum, shaped like a funeral urn, contains an open pit filled with tons of the ashes of some of the dead which were recovered after Soviet troops liberated Majdanek in 1944.

The Pope knelt in front of the pit for several minutes, his hands covering his face, before rising to meet Wanda Ossowska who was held at Majdanek and also at Auschwitz.

Ossowska, a liaison officer in the World War II Polish Home Army (AK) before she was captured by the Germans, ran a hospital for inmates at Majdanek which stands on a busy road in the outskirts of Lublin.

He drove later to Lublin's Catholic University, where he was a visiting professor from 1954 until his election to the papacy in 1978, for meetings with professors and students.

HAMBURG, West Germany (AP) — Daredevil pilot Mathias Rust may have made his flight to Moscow's Red Square because he wanted to talk about disarmament with Soviet leader Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a Hamburg-published magazine said Tuesday.

Stern magazine quoted the 19-year-old pilot's parents as saying that Rust had spoken frequently in recent months about Mr. Gorbachev's disarmament proposals and said he wanted to discuss them with the Kremlin leader.

"He (Gorbachev) is willing and able to do something but the world doesn't want it. I've simply got to speak with him," Stern said. Rust's parents, Karl-Heinz and Monika, recalled their son once said.

When the parents shook their heads at this, Stern said, Rust told them, "Just wait, you'll see. You don't have to believe me. But I will give a sign."

The parents said they had no concrete hints in advance that Rust would make his low-level flight to Moscow last month. He flew 640 kilometres from Helsinki

his Cessna 172B on the fringes of Red Square on May 28.

After his landing, he was arrested by Soviet officials and has been in their custody ever since.

Stern, a weekly illustrated news magazine, said it interviewed the pilot's parents Sunday. They live in Wedel, a suburb of Hamburg.

Rust's parents suspect he started planning his trip after the failure of Mr. Gorbachev and U.S. President Ronald Reagan to reach agreement on arms control during their meeting last October in Reykjavik, Iceland, Stern said.

Stern said Karl-Heinz and Monika Rust recall now that their son talked a lot about the Iceland summit, saying at one point: "An historical chance was given away there. That was perhaps the last chance that the world has. How could the Americans dare not to take it up?"

Rust flew to Reykjavik before going to Helsinki and then Moscow last month.

His parents said he would have liked to have flown to Washington

enough plane.

Rust "certainly could have had no bad intentions," they said. "We hope that the Soviet people do not condemn Mathias for his flight of peace."

The Soviets have not said what they plan to do with Rust. But a Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman said last week that if Rust is convicted of violating Soviet airspace, he could receive up to 10 years in prison. His borrowed plane could be confiscated.

A former private pilot who was convicted of intentionally violating East German airspace said he gave Rust advice on avoiding radar during flight, another West German magazine said Monday.

West German private pilot Friedemann Spaeth made headlines in Munich in 1983 for unsuccessfully attempting to fly undetected into neighbouring East Germany to help smuggled political refugees to the West.

Spaeth was caught by East German police on a similar flight in 1970. He was then convicted of violating East German airspace, sentenced to 2½ years in jail and

after serving his term.

Spaeth told the Munich-based Bunte magazine Rust had sought his advice before making his flight across the Soviet Union to Moscow.

Spaeth, 49, said he told Rust that the only way to avoid radar was to fly a tree-top level with a small airplane that could manoeuvre quickly, according to Bunte.

He said the younger pilot had contacted him after reading of his exploits in East Germany.

Spaeth said he warned Rust about the dangers of flights over East Germany or Poland. He said Rust told him that he did not intend to fly over those two East European countries, but wanted to fly to Moscow and land there, Bunte reported.

"I warned him very forcefully (against the plan) because such an attempt could lead to an international conflict," Spaeth was quoted as saying.

Spaeth also told Rust such a scheme "would be suicide" and bet the younger pilot 10,000 marks (US \$100) that he would not

## GOREN BRIDGE

BY CHARLES GOREN  
AND OMAR SHARIF  
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### O IS FOR ONE-SUIT SQUEEZE

Both vulnerable. South deals.  
NORTH  
♠ 7 5 3  
♥ A Q 9 8 7  
♦ 8 6 2  
♣ A 5  
WEST  
♠ A K Q  
♥ 10 9 8 6 2  
♦ 4 3  
♣ K J 10 7 3  
♦ Q 7 6

SOUTH  
♠ J 4  
♥ K J 10 6 5  
♦ A Q 4  
♣ K 4 3

The bidding:  
South West North East  
1♣ 2♦ 3♣ Pass  
4♥ Pass Pass Pass  
Opening lead: King of ♠

One of the basic necessities for a squeeze to operate is that an opponent has to guard at least two suits. However, the fertile mind of the late problem composer Paul Lukacs of Tel Aviv came up with a situation where the defenders can be squeezed in one suit. Here's the hand.

After the overall, North's jump to three hearts was a limit raise and could have been passed. However, South just had enough to go on to game.

West cashed the king and ace of spades and continued with a third round of the suit, which declarer ...

avoid losing two diamond tricks if he was going to make his contract. If declarer simply led a diamond to his hand, East could insert the nine and no matter how he twisted, declarer would be unable to avoid giving up those two tricks.

Lukacs' solution to the problem was for declarer to take his two club tricks, ruff a club and then play off his remaining trumps, bringing about this position:

NORTH  
♠ —  
♥ A  
♦ 8 6 2  
♣ —

EAST  
♠ —  
♥ 10 9  
♦ —  
♣ K J 10 7

SOUTH  
♠ —  
♥ 5  
♦ A Q 4  
♣ —

When the last trump is led, West is helpless. If he discards a low diamond, declarer simply ducks a diamond into his hand and he is forced to return the suit into declarer's major tenace. If he discards the ten, declarer leads the six from the table. East must cover, and declarer's queen loses to the king. But now West moves away from the K-7 into declarer's combined A-S tenace. Either way, South loses only one diamond.